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REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,816.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

TO LET, Part of the late STAMP OFFICE BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle.—Apply on the premises to

B. & A. HORMARJEE

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3; small, 4 by 3.

WANTED, for six months, a LOAN of Eight Hundred and Fifty Rupees at 12 per cent. Interest payable monthly Address "G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 23, a SITUATION as CLERK. Five years' experience. Highest References given Address F. B., care *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, near the Cathedral, with or without Board, 2 Airy-rooms, Bed and Dining, for 2 Gentlemen or a Couple, on moderate terms. Apply A.Z., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition ought to be addressed to B. CREGAN., No. 135, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander DICKINSON, will be despatched, on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Rutnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee....March	3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	29
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	31
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee ..... April	3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874. at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9 10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BOADICEA, arrived from LIVERPOOL are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., s.s. Boadicea.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. S SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 2 p.m.

50 Assorted Coloured Pathanee Turbans, 70 to 125 hands long.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Steamer PEHLWAN, [illegible] Owners and on account and at the risk of first purchaser, [illegible]

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Room, No. 7, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the s.s. Pehlwan, of 97 gross Tons and 45 H.P., together with her fittings and equipment.

For conditions of sale, and inventory of fittings and equipments, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, by W. King, Long Acre.

The property of another gentleman, an English-built Dog-cart, with lamp, by Thropp and Maberley.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton.
3 New Boat-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.
One ditto Self-driving ditto.
A new and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy & Dog Cart-Harness, highly finished, double stitched and neat, with black and brown reins. Also few pairs of steel pole chains.

Just Received,

A few superior Buggy, Dog-cart, and Carriage Whips, some of them of whalebone.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st February 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, screens, chest of drawers, &c.

Few dozen bottles of Guinness's Stout and Bass's Pale Ale.

On account and at the risk of first purchasers Narrojee Velljee, and Doongersey Premjee—

B—B 8—5675-77—2 Bales Grey Madapollams 34 Pds 400 pieces of which 300 pieces, on account of Narrojee Velljee, and 100 pieces, on account of Doongersey Premjee.

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton.
1 Double-seated Phaeton.
1 Grey Horse.

BEST INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises by order of the owner, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and with consent and knowledge of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot. No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the message, tenements, or dwelling-house with out-houses standing, compound and five large sheds for stable standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 29, 30 and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,671 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be it more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna on the west by the property of the late Cassumbhoy Natha, on the north by the Jewish burial ground, and on the south by the Bellasi Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 160.

Lot No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, together with the message, tenements, or upper storied pucka built large bungalow, cook house, godown, garden, well, compound, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1,167 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground lot No. 4, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 6th proximo at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or upper storied pucka built large dwelling-house cook-house, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No 23, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under 541, containing by admeasurement 294 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bugwan Dyaram Carpenter, on the west by the property of Avabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, on the north by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 45.

Lot No 4—On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the premises at Mahim. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart or plantation, with cocoanut trees, garden, and a large well containing two wheels, of ground called or known by the name Dhuska Peuda, situate in the Mahim wood in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,187 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, be more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 281 and bounded as follows: on the east by the oart of Dadabhoy Bungalee, on the west by the public lane, on the north by the oart of Bundoo Cunsara, and on the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 5.—On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 5 o'clock p.m. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart or plantation containing one wheel of ground called or known by the name of Vers, situate in the Mahim wood, in the island of Bombay, fronting on the westerly sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,707 7-9 square yards, thereabouts be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 584, and bounded on the east by the oart of Mrs. Mary Ellis and Sons, executrix of Luxumon Gooindjee, deceased, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the oart of Bhoojee Purbhoo, and on the south by the public lane. This beautiful and healthy spot is very desirable for building purposes.

Lot No. 6.—On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or upper storied pucka built large dwelling house, and six large stables for 200 to 300 horses, standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9,384 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish synagogue and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding the monthly rental of Rs 230

Lot No. 7.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p m. All that piece or parcel of open vacant Furzundaree ground, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 757 7-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows on the east by the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 7, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1874

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Overland Hams, Bacons, and Cheese

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following quite fresh Overland Hams, Bacons, and Cheese :—

4 Cases containing	24	Bellies Bacon
4 „	72	Small Yorke Hams
3 „	24	Cheddar Loaf Cheese
3 „	6	Double Gloster Cheese
1 „	8	Berkley Loaf Cheese

Notice is hereby given, that the auction sale of immoveable landed properties, or two Bungalows, situate on the east side of French Candy or Tardeo road, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 6A, and now under Nos. 15 and 16, advertized to take place THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 4 o'clock p.m., on account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nowroshaw and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, is postponed to SATURDAY, the 7th day of March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
Complimentary Demonstration and
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON,
On this her Final Performance in India
SECOND PRESENTATION OF
CARTE DE VISITES
OF THIS FAVOURITE ARTISTE
With every Ticket purchase 1 for either Dress Circle or Stalls.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.
VARIED AND SELECT PROGRAMME.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Stalls, 2; Gallery, 1; Pit, 8 Annas. Doors open at 8-30. To commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets and Cartes-de-Visites at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Will resume his Performances TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 21st, at half-past 4 P.M., and each afternoon during the following week.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

MONS. AND MADAME
BERGER DEPLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from the first Theatres from PARIS,
Will give their First Performance on the next week.

NOTICE OF SALE—The KOOMBEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ESTATE, situated in North Wynaad will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Calicut early in April next. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co.

Calicut, 16th February 1874.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be HELD at the House of the Rev. T. K Weatherhead, Girgaum, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 P.M. The attendance of all Friends of the Mission is invited.

G. W. OLDHAM, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned ARTICLES for SALE on the Premises of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba, where they may be seen on application to the Superintendent :—

1 Self-acting Lathe, 18 feet bed.
1 Lathe, 8 feet bed.
1 Slotting Machine.
1 Planing Machine.
1 Screwing Machine.
1 Punching Machine (incomplete.)
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Horizontal Engine, 20 Horse Power.
1 Boiler single Flue, 21½ feet long and 5½ feet wide.

Tenders to be sent to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Secretaries.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of ANTAREE SYED HOOSEIN MUNBHOY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a JOINT PETITION by JOOMABHOY LALLJEE and ABDOOLA LALLJEE, two of the Partners of the Firm of HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE, of Bombay, Creditors of Antaree Syed Hoossein Munbhoy, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said Antaree Syed Hoossein Munbhoy, verified by the affidavits of the said Joomabhoy Lalljee and Abdoola Lalljee, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Eighteenth day of February, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on Wednesday, the Fourth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 18th day of February 1874.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of February 1874.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

ORGAN RECITAL.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874.

COMMITTEE :

W. G. Pedder, Esq, President.

Archdeacon Leigh Lye.	Dr. Thom.
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
Major Kettlewell.	Tudor Trevor, Esq.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	F. C. Constable, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.	G. F. Henry, Esq.

THE Gentlemen abovenamed form a COMMITTEE for the purpose of RAISING FUNDS in aid of the BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF by arranging for an ORGAN RECITAL in the Town Hall.

Tickets, One Rupee each, to be obtained only at the Office of the Undersigned, 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

The Performances will commence punctually at a quarter to six o'clock p.m.

C. E. MITCHELL, Hon. Secy.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super	„	14 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	„	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	„	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen......per pair.		4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn		17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes		17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable		22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain		19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed		19 0	22 0

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	Cash.	Credit.
Fine Dressed Cotton, Six.	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	27 0	31 0
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Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair.	2 0	2 4

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	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

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		Cash.	Credit.
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Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30 per doz.	qts
Victoria Berg	„ 30	„
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„
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Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„
Vray Canon	„ 16	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above. Rs. 100 each.		
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BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

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SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale,	Rs. 22 per doz.
Ditto's Amontillado	28 „
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PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR	18 „
SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES, Beckhardt's	30 „
STILL Do (From Beckhardt and J.B. Astor) Hockheimer Rauenthaler, Moselblumchen Geisenheimer	24 to 28
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de [illegible]	20 „
Carte Blanche, very superior.	30 „
CLARETS—Haut Barsac and Chablis	15 „
Chateau Leoville and Mouton	20 „
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Do. Qts.	45 „
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Arthur H. Brown [illegible] Qts.	30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	20 „
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BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24 „
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16 „
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R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	14 „
Do. Margaux	17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	15 „
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Bombay, 30th December 1873.

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ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
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BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY.—A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs 3 per box.

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This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order.

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BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
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OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
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The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle: Re. 1-8.
Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.
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JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
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Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
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Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
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Tongues, Game, Poultry
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Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to;

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to EXCAVATE BALLAST from LAND at ELEPHANTA, lately leased to the Elphinstone Company, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for one year, at Tanna, on the 10th proximo.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Pelowi, 11th February 1874.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

PRESENT PRICES.

BILLIARD BALLS,	Size 2 1/16 inch,	Rs. 24 per Set
Do.	„ 2⅛ „	„ 27 „
Do.	„ 2 3/16 „	„ 30 „
POOL BALLS		„ 81 „
PYRAMID BALLS		„ 128 „
PLAIN CUES		„ 3
BUTTED CUES		„ 6
CUE TIPS		12 Annas per Doz.
PREPARED CHALK		12 „ „
SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, Rs. 85 per Piece, for a full-size Table.		

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

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SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

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All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 99.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

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And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

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(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. [illegible] od. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
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Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds. York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Petes,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

HOUSE AGENCY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE.
22, RAMPART ROW.

THE REMAINING
BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN,
FOR THE MARCH SEASON.

NAMES OF THE BUNGALOWS.

		Rs.
3	THE BYKE	500
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10	THE HERMITAGE	500
13	WALKER'S BUNGALOW	500
25	TERRACE COTTAGE	500
25-A	ROSE COTTAGE	400
25-B	CAMA COTTAGE	500
26	FOREST LODGE	400
28	THE BEE HIVE	500
29	EWART LODGE	400
32	THE KEEP-SAKE	300
34	WOODLANDS	500
38	MARIA COTTAGE	450
39	PARBUT HOUSE	500
44	MALDOONGA HOUSE	500
54	THE WILDERNESS	500
54-A	BUNDSIDE	150
69	UPNA COTTAGE	200
69-A	TUMARA COTTAGE	200
73	FLORENCE LODGE	350
74	MARY LODGE	300
75	ARNOLD LODGE	400
79	ALLADIN LODGE	250
82	THE HON. MUNGULDAS' small Bungalow.	300
83	FERNWOOD	500
91	MENDES HOUSE	250
92	THE DELL	200
101	FLEETWOOD	350

For particulars, such as Plans, List of Furniture, &c., apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOUSES TO LET IN BOMBAY.

MARINE LINE.—A Furnished Bungalow, with three Bed-Rooms, could be had for three months certain from middle of March next. Rent moderate. Apply to

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MALABAR HILL.

The pleasantly situated BUNGALOW No. 158, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Colonel Hancock. Rent Rs. 175.

The Spacious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW No. 122, next to D. Slater, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW No. 74, with three bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 87. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

The Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by Planque Vinay, Esq. Rent Rs. 175.

A lower roomed BUNGALOW, next door to T. Conder, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

An Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by Wilkinson, Esq. Rent Rs. 149. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well known "PROSPECT LODGE." Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

The ROSE COTTAGE in Middle Colaba. Rent [illegible]

The Commodious Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "Locksley Hall," in Middle Colaba. It has four rooms; and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

FURNISHED.—The Upper-storeyed Commodious furnished BUNGALOW in Mazagon, known as [illegible] dence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. It has a [illegible] Compound, neat Garden, and water laid on. For other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Sixteen BUNGALOWS to let in Mazagon :—80, 200, 100, 225, 150, 80, 80, 60, 100, 50, 50, 40, [illegible] 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

PARELL HILL.—The well known Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the top of the Parell Hill, lately vacated by Cap. Henry. Rent Rs. 200.

Another BUNGALOW on the same Hill. Rent Rs. 100.

ON CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.—The Upper storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, formerly occupied by Col. Trevor. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Meadow St., Apollo St, and Military Square for Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

Spacious Offices, Shops, also a few large and small Shops, Residences, Offices, and Godowns in different Streets, too numerous to advertise in detail, in Rampart Row. Full particulars could be had by applying at the Office of the Undersigned.

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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[illegible] of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	[illegible] Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson [illegible]; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; [illegible] mond's Refreshment Rooms; [illegible] Cooper & Co.; Auckland [illegible]el; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. [illegible] aram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	[illegible] er & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chork Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

In sterling Exchange there has not been much alteration in rates for this mail, nor for the following one, although for forward business lower prices may be quoted.

Government Securities are nominally unaltered, with little business offering.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to 9/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 9/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99½
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	219

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106⅞
Four & half per cent.	102⅛
Four per cent.	101⅞
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103⅛
15 years' Debenture Loans	103⅛
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franco Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SEVERAL steamers have been chartered to load at the Rice ports. Rates to Liverpool have an upward tendency, and £2-8-9 to £2-10-0 are to-day's quotations. By Sail, rates quiet and unchanged.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s 6d to £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 8s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 8s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ♥ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	265
[illegible]	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	[illegible]
11,000	250	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frere Land & Rice Co. L'd.	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	915
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,305
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,7 0
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,280
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,355
900	1,000	all	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,750
690	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all	..	Soonderdas Spinning	1,700

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,230
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	625
450	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
600	2,000	5 00		Nicol Press-Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
127	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
——	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
——	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
——	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
——	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
——	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 14th February 1874.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,41,461	0	0
Merchandise	4,32,502	1	0
Electric Telegraph	871	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	597	8	0
Total Rs.	5,77,431	9	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles Total Rs.	5,43,590	3	8
Increase Rs.	33,841	5	4

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE has been no change in the position of the market, and values are well maintained. The demand for the interior and foreign markets remains active, the average daily consumpton being about 126 packages. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings fine	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at Rs.	5	8	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	at ,,	5	2	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,,	5	2	0
750 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	at ,,	4	1	0
1,500 ,, ,, Printers	26 ,,	33 ,,	30 ,,	at ,,	2	0	0
450 pairs ,, Dhoties	44 ,,	10 ,,		at ,,	1	9	0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of Thursday evening reports the Cotton market as closing quiet, with Surats quiet but unchanged. Mid Orleans seem to have declined 1/16d. per lb, being quoted at 8⅛d. per lb., but there has been no change in other kinds. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5⅛d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d., Tinnevelly at 5⅝d., and Mid Uplands at 16¼ cents. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,500 are alloted to Surat, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Arrivals at Liverpool amount to 17,000 bales, and at U. S. ports about that much quantity. Piece Goods are very quiet, and prices are drooping. The Produce Markets have been generally quiet, and except a slight advance in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, we notice no change in rates. A further shipment of specie, amounting to no less than £121,000 has been advised, which when added to the previous shipments, makes up a large total. The position of the Bank of England as shown by the latest returns seems to be stronger than in the previous week, in consequence of which we expect a small reduction in the rate of discount. The rate of Exchange remains quite unaltered, being quoted at 1s. 10¾d. From Calcutta we have received telegrams up to the 19th, when Piece Goods are reported quieter, but we have no change to report in our previous quotation: 7 lbs. are quoted at Rs. 4-11, 8¼ lbs at Rs. 5-8, and 3 lbs. Madapollams at Rs. 2 per piece. With the exception of a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, we observe no change in the prices of Government Securities. National Bank shares stand at Rs. 125, and those of the Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,405. The rates of Sterling Exchange show little or no change.

The cotton Maket here continues dull, and prices have undergone a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy There has been a very small demand on European account, and consequently the purchases of the day hardly amount to about 600 candies. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 185-187
,, Akote	,, 189-190
,, Broach M. G.	,, 192-194
,, Hingunghaut	,, 208-210
,, Dhollerah (April)	,, 176-178
Old Dhollera	,, 140-150
,, Sawginned	,, 170-175
,, Vingorla	,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies	New Khandeish	at Rs. 166
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 162½
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 161-164
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 161
35 ,,	,, Julgaum	at ,, 175
25 ,,	,, Bhownuggur	at ,, 178
15 ,,	,, Akote	at ,, 188
150 ,,	,, Cutch (April)	at ,, 170
100 ,,	,, Nugger	at ,, 176½-178
25 ,,	,, Barsee	at ,, 184
23 ,,	,, Veerumgaum	at ,, 172

YARNS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, and prices are quite nominal. The following sale is reported:—

3,000 lbs. Red Imperial No. 40's at 14½ as. per lb.

METALS.

500 cwt. Yellow Metal Braziers to arrive...at Rs. 47 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Aretusa (s) Africa H. M. S. Crocodile.	Lucovich Rauchhaupt. Townsend	Trieste, Jan. 15. Zanzibar, Dec. 17. Portsmouth, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lady Egedia Sultana Zephyrus Kurrachee (s)	Richard Seals Dennis Hutchison	Calcutta. Kurrachee. Akyab. Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Contest, Carruthers, to Liverpool.
Barque Cresswell, White, to Colombo.

The Steamer Aretusa, to Trieste, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
18 Theophane. Rangoon.
Bagdad (s). Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
5 Gwalior, ss, Haslewood, from Southampton.
5 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, from London.
5 Spartan, ss, A. Rik, from Mozambique.
5 Provence, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
7 Tigre, ss, Leevontre, from Shanghai.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Southampton.
8 Euxine, ss, Finelt, from Newcastle.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabours, from Bombay.
9 China, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
9 Montcolm, Fr. S. Ft., Lerpes, from Cherbour.
9 Prense, Fr. S. Ft., Devirea, from Toulon.
9 Aretusa, ss, Lucovich, from Trieste.
10 Asia, ss, Crocco, from Genoa.
10 Crocodile, H. M.'s T. S., Townsend, from Portsmouth.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
5 Duque de Palmella, P. G. B., De S. Costa, to Lisbon.
5 Gwalior, ss, Haslewood, to Bombay.
6 Quinta, ss, Peterson, to Akyab.
6 Yorkshire, ss, Longley, to China.
6 Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, to Bombay.
7 Tigre, ss, Leevontre, to Marseilles.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.
8 Danube, ss, Legnerro, to Marseilles.
8 Provence, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabours, to Genoa.
10 Aretusa, ss, Lucovich, to Bombay.
10 China, ss, Perrins, to Suez.
10 Asia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
10 Borrowdale, ss, [illegible], to Bombay.
11 Crocodile, H. M.'s T. S., Townsend, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M.'s S. F., Wratislaw, from Trincomalee.
Jan. 7 Columbine, H. M.'s S. Ft., [illegible], from Gwadell.
10 Thetis, H. M.'s S. Ft., Ward, from Shanghai.
10 Glasgow, H. M.'s S. Ft., [illegible], from Colombo.
27 Forest Right, ship, Dore, from Cardiff.
30 St. Andrew's, ship, McLean, from Liverpool.
Feb. 2 Kwang Tung, H. M., [illegible], from Hongkong.
5 Spartan, ss, A. Rik, from Mozambique.
5 Euxine, [illegible], from Newcastle.
8 Montcalm, F. S. F., Lerpes, from Cherbour.
9 Prense, F. S. F., Davaries, from Toulon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 19.

[illegible], Captain, [illegible] Regiment, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Graham, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Lieutenant, [illegible], to rejoin, from Peshawur.
[illegible], Captain, Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Stuart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Pott, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, from Madras.
Griffith, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to join, from England.
Garstin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Gloag, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from leave, from England.
McCleverty, Lieutenant, Madras 45th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Marquis, Colonel, Bengal 17th Regiment N. I., to join, from England.
Dawes, Captain and Adjutant, 17th Regiment N I, to rejoin, from England.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Gosselin, Lieutenant, Madras 16th Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 20.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Lancers, to rejoin, to Nowshera (Peshawur).
Blanchard, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Mar. 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.
Monday Feb. 23.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformation conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M.
Tuesday Feb. 24

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under:—

Saturday Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular date.		*Supplemental date.*	
Monday	April 13	Monday	March 23.
,,	May 11	,,	April 20.
,,	Feb. 23.	,,	May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GILBERT-COOPER—January 3rd, on board H. M.'s Vulture, off Cape Delgardo, Cecil Molyneux Gilbert-Cooper, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Gilbert-Cooper, Chaplain, Bangalore, aged 22 years.

GILBERT-COOPER—January 19th, at 16 Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, Mary Ann, widow of Lt. Colonel H. E. Gilbert-Cooper, Bengal Army, aged 76 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANG—February 15th, at Roorkee, the wife of Major A M Lange, R E, Principal, T C E College, of a son.

PAYN—February 1 th, at Kapurthala, the wife of Captain Dupre Payn, formerly 7th Royal Fusiliers of a son.

RICHARDSON—February 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Henry W Richardson, of a son.

ROLFE—February 16th, at Palaveram, the wife of Mr. T H Rolfe, Police Constable, of a son.

SWINEY—February 15th, 1874, at Palamcottah, the wife of Major Swiney, 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

WE have from time to time inserted paragraphs in our columns describing the progress of the British Embassy which we now learn has reached its destination in the heart of Central Asia, and the members of which have already had more than one interview with the monarch of the country to which they have been accredited—a King whose name ten short years ago was utterly unknown, but who is now one of the most powerful rulers in Central Asia—a man who has raised himself from obscurity to be the ruler of millions of people over whom he exercises the most despotic sway, and who is likely, should he live, still further to increase his power. This prince may, indeed, by forming and consolidating a large Mahommedan Empire, yet be the means of checking the advance of that ambitious western nation whose career in that part of the world has generally been a series of almost uninterrupted successes; and whose advance the ancient but worn-out kingdoms of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokand have been unable to check. Yakoob Khan, the Atalik Ghazee, the monarch of whom we write—originally a soldier in the service of the Khan of Kokand—has by his skill, his energy, his wisdom, and his indomitable pluck, formed out of the ruins of the western provinces of China an enormous Empire, which includes the Sirikol and Tashkurgan districts of the Pamir on the west, and, stretching thence and from Kokand right across the whole of what is generally delineated in our maps as Chinese Turkistan, includes in its eastern frontier the provinces of Turfan and Oorumtsi, a distance of fully 800 miles from west to east. As is usual with men of his stamp, success has not been purchased without wading through oceans of blood, and the story of his early conquests is one continuous scene of bloodshed. Like other monarchs nearer home, he has considered that the end always justifies the means, and, having once acquired power, he sought and extended his influence in every direction. He now appears disposed to rule his subjects with gentleness and justice, while they, hitherto strangers to law and order, are beginning to reap the benefit of his sagacious rule. We are delighted to find that the policy of Lord Northbrook is to cultivate the acquaintance and meet cordially the advances of this new power of Central Asia, whose Envoy Syud Yakoob has passed twice through our city during the past year on his way to and from Constantinople. The Syud, who had important business to transact in Constantinople (in accomplishing which we understand he was greatly aided by the efforts of the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot,) was the bearer from the Atalik of a request that the British Government would send an Envoy to Kashgar to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the two countries. The Government most cordially met these advances, and despatched an admirably equipped embassy under charge of an experienced officer, Mr. Forsyth, C.B., whose efforts for many years in the cause of Central Asian trade have at last met with a fitting reward, and will, we trust, be crowned with success. Colonel T. E. Gordon (formerly on Sir William Mansfield's staff and at one time Brigade Major in Bombay) is the senior military officer and second in command. The Viceroy has deputed one of his personal staff, Captain Biddulph. Captain H. Trotter, R.E., for many years in charge of the Kattywar Survey in this Presidency, goes as Geographer; Dr. Stoliczka, of the Geological Survey, as Naturalist; and Dr. Bellew, C.S.I., and Captain Chapman, R. A., D.A.Q.M.G. complete the members of the Mission, the safe arrival of which in Kashgar, the capital of our new ally, we have now to chronicle.

The advanced party, consisting of Captains Biddulph and Trotter and Dr. Stoliczka, left Rawulpindee in the Punjaub on the 10th July, and proceeded by Srinuggur, Leh, and the Changchammoo route to Shadula, where they joined Mr. Forsyth and the main party about the middle of October. A halt of nearly a fortnight had been made at Leh, as it was at one time feared that political and other considerations might cause the postponement to another year of the despatch of the mission. Alarming rumours from the front of the utter discomfiture and defeat of the Atalik by a Chinese army, which, although confirmed by news published in some English papers, turned out to be utterly without foundation; the lateness of the season and consequent risk in crossing the numerous mountain passes; the delay in the return of the Envoy Syud Yakoob from Constantinople;—all were combined as possible causes of detention, and we can imagine that the final order to advance was none the less welcome from having been so long delayed. At Shadula our Envoy was overtaken by Syud Yakoob, and a rapid advance was made to Yarkand, the largest city of Kashgaria and containing about 50,000 inhabitants. Here a halt of a fortnight was made, during which the party had ample time to recover from the hardships and fatigues of the journey, which was all the more severe owing to the lateness of the season. For three days some members of the advanced party were marching in bitter cold over ground lying deep in snow, while melted snow was the only substitute for water. Owing, however, to the admirable arrangements of Mr. Johnson, the Nazir of Ladakh, acting under orders of the Maharajah of Cashmere, all obstacles and difficulties were surmounted without serious misadventure. The only mishap of importance was in crossing the last pass, that of Sanju or Grim, where seven mules came to an untimely end. The cold in the high table-lands was intense, and the thermometer on one occasion registered 26° below zero Fahrenheit! So we think our adventurous travellers must have been glad to reach the lower ground, where they were daily regaled on grapes, melons, and other delicacies to which they had long been strangers. We rejoice to hear of their safe arrival and cordial reception at Kashgar on the 5th December. An admirable range of buildings, giving ample accommodation for the whole party, has been specially constructed for their winter residence there, just outside the walls of the Yangi-shahr or new city.

In accordance with the etiquette of the country, Mr. Forsyth, accompanied by all the members of the Embassy, visited the King on the day of arrival. Passing through a succession of enclosed courts kept scrupulously clean, and lined with rows of picturesquely dressed armed men sitting (on their knees as is the custom of the country), with their arms in front, their eyes cast down, and preserving a most profound silence; the party at last entered a courtyard, in which there was but a single attendant, an official of high rank. Adjoining this court was a large room, into which our officers were admitted one by one, and in which they found the King, who rose to receive our ambassador (at which instant a salute of 15 guns was fired) and afterwards shook hands with the other members of the Mission as they advanced one by one to make their obeisance. As each one made his bow he took up his position, all sitting on the left of the King. After the usual complimentary phrases, that great institution of a most hospitable country—the "Dastar-khwan"—was brought in, consisting of various fruits and delicacies, after partaking of which the members of the Embassy received permission to retire. A few days after arrival, the public reception took place, which however does not appear to have differed much from the first interview. The letter from Her Majesty to the King was presented by Mr. Forsyth in a most magnificent casket and with a suitable address, after which in another casket was presented the letter from the Viceroy, and the exceedingly handsome presents which accompanied them, purchased in England at a cost of £2,000, from both. His Majesty was evidently extremely gratified, especially when Mr. Forsyth, at the close of his address, congratulated him on his assumption of the title of Khadim-i-millet, "Ameer of Kashgar," which has recently been conferred on him by the Sultan. The King, who sat in solitary state during the ceremony, and without a single one of his officers or attendants being in the room, is described as a good looking man of somewhat above the middle height and possessed of a very pleasant and intelligent countenance. A slightly grizzled beard makes him appear not more than three or four and forty years of age—although he is supposed to be about eight years older. Simple to a degree in his tastes, the reception room was without ornament, and his own dress a plain silk robe with a turban of snowy white—not a jewel or ornament of any kind on his person,—and, although the outer courts were lined with hundreds of armed men, not a man was present in the audience hall besides the King, the British officers, and a single chamberlain. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order and quiet—very unlike the idea we had formed of any Asiatic court. As many doubts had arisen regarding the way in which the Embassy was likely to be received, and misgivings had been expressed as to its ultimate success, we are pleased to learn that thus far at all events its progress has been most successful.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A MILITARY officer, of great Indian experience, writes to us regarding the Bombay riots:—"You appear to be having a repetition of 1851 in Bombay. I had a good deal of bother in connection with that rising, but the Parsees then showed a most contemptible front. I very much doubt the policy of stopping the taboot processions this year. They could easily have been controlled, with such a military force in Bombay, and the prohibition will tend to inflame the minds of the Mussulman population all the more. They are a sullen lot, and brood over what they think their wrongs, and I should not be surprised if they simply bide their time, and astonish Bombay some morning with a sort of Jehad."

THE Acting Political Agent and Consul General of Zanzibar has forwarded to the Government of India a Report by Captain Elton, First Assistant to the Political Agent upon the Jute Sandrusi or Gum Copal tree, which exists in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood of Dar-es-Salam. The slaves employed in clearing the land it appears have been ruthlessly destroying the trees, which fact has been brought to the notice of the Sultan by the Acting Political Agent, and His Highness has undertaken to prevent their further destruction. The gum has hitherto been found in a fossil state, and the Sultan and his subjects it would seem were unaware that it existed in any other form. The trees grow to a considerable height and are festooned with the long intertwined ropes of the Indian rubber. This latter was worked somewhat extensively in former times but was given up as unprofitable owing to the number of slave lads who were carried off by leopards. The India rubber procured from this parasitical growth is worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per frasilah of 35 lbs. weight in Dar-es-Salam. The gum copal tree, the slaves told Captain Elton, extends as far as two days' journey inland, and is everywhere covered by the Indian rubber plant. Captain Elton was about to visit the spot where the fossil gum is allowed by digging, in the same manner as the Kanri gum of New Zealand, and hopes to furnish further detailed particulars respecting it. Captain Prideaux, the Acting Political Agent, advises the despatch of a box to the Government of India, containing the following specimens:—A piece of branch, secondary, sown near junction, showing formation of gum; a piece of tree to show section of sound tree; a parcel of bark stripped from the tree; specimen of branches with leaves and fruits; a packet of gum from the tree itself; a specimen of the India rubber clumber leaves; a ball of India rubber collected off the tree.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Khundwa, says—There was an accident on the Holkar line last night (Feb. 18.) No lives were lost, nor was anyone injured, but a number of carriages were smashed up. The engine driver of a goods train lost control of his engine, and the brakes did not act, so he ran clean into the station at great speed, and made matches of a few carriages, and tried to knock the lavatory of the G. I. P. line down. The accident to the troop train near Chandnee was very serious, but it might have been much worse. The baggage trucks, having been placed in front of the men's carriages, saved the latter in a very great degree; otherwise, the loss of life would have been very great. The destruction done to the officers' and men's baggage was fearful, showing how severe the collision must have been. Captain White, R. E., Mr. LeMesurier, and Mr. Conder are inquiring into the causes of the accident.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Disraeli has commenced the formation of a new Ministry. It is probable that the Marquis of Salisbury will be the Secretary of State for India.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, 19TH FEBRUARY.

In to-day's sitting of Parliament a motion was brought forward by the Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine protesting against the annexation of those Departments and demanding a Plebiscite. The motion was rejected.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

PENANG, 20TH FEBRUARY.

There are rumours of a smart engagement at Acheen on the 15th, the Dutch losses in killed and wounded being severe, and including several commissioned officers. The Achinese loss is unknown.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅛d.

The Manchester Market closed in favour of buyers.

Exchange on India		1s. 10⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		96.
4½ do.	do.	97⅞.
5½ do.	do.	102.
3 per cent. Consols, for account		92⅛.
5 do. French Rente, 1872		93.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000.	Inc. £562,500.
Bills discounted	£17,875,000.	Dec. £312,500.
Bullion	£22,750,000.	Inc. £250,000.
Bar Silver		58⅜.

THE trial of Saadat Khan, the Indore mutineer, is likely, we hear, to be postponed till Colonel Daly arrives.

MR. CHARLS SANDERSON has, it is said, been appointed Government Solicitor in Calcutta. The permanent appointment to the Advocate Generalship still remains vacant.

H. M. S. CHALLENGER left Cape Town on the 17th of December on her voyage of discovery in the Antarctic Ocean. She is expected to be absent about six months, making explorations and recording observations as near the South Pole as possible.

IT is reported that the Officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India has been requested by the Government of Bengal to proceed to the Garo Hills, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the extent and capabilities of the coal beds which have lately been discovered there.

CAPTAIN DEROBECK retires from the personal Staff of the Viceroy and rejoins his regiment, the 69th Rifles, at Murree, shortly, his full regulated term of absence from his regiment having expired. Captain Farmer, at present Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will probably succeed Captain DeRobeck.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Temple, his son, will, the *Pioneer* hears, act as Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Buckland, C. S., continue to be his Private Secretary. It is rumoured that Lady Temple will go home, and assumed that Mrs. Buckland, her sister, will do the honours of Belvedere.

THE following changes are spoken of in the Settlement Department:—Captain Hastings has been appointed to the charge of the Settlement of the Kohat District. Captain Wace is to proceed to Jhelum and take over charge of the Settlement of that District. The Settlement of the Jhang District is to be commenced under the charge of Mr. Fryer, who has been transferred from the Dehra Ghazee Khan District.

MR. FORSYTH and party arrived at Yangishahr-Kashghar all well on the 4th December, and on the same day paid a visit to the Ameer. The formal reception of the British Envoy bearing letters and gifts from Her Majesty and the Viceroy took place on the 11th instant. The British Envoy congratulated Ameer Muhammad Yacub Khan on his newly-assumed title. The winter is rapidly setting in. The Embassy is to remain during the cold weather at Kashghar in commodious quarters built expressly for its accommodation.

THE *Pioneer* remarks—"Detailed information fails to explain—in the sense of excusing—the fact already reported by telegraph that the Bombay riots of Friday last were repeated with aggravated intensity on Sunday. On the Saturday evening it was quite evident that the angry passions of the mob had by no means been allayed. The streets in the native town are said to have been impassable, by reason of excitable multitudes prepared for any deeds of violence. Even in a civilized city like Paris, the precaution is sometimes taken of providing against bloodshed on the occasion of the burial of some revolutionary hero. But in Bombay, it seems, four or five hundred fanatical Mahomedans, armed with clubs and knives, may, without being annoyed by the sight of a single policeman, march in procession through their foes' quarters, to bury dead comrades whom they regard as martyrs to the faith!"

THE Clothing Board fiasco, says the *Madras Times*, has come to an end at last—and a very unpleasant end it is for the Governor and his brother. It is now some eight or nine months since Captain Hobart's brief tenure of office at the Clothing Board was stopped by the ruling of the Home authorities that only an Indian officer could hold the appointment; and during all that time this victim of inconsiderate patronage has been tantalized by fluctuating prospects that have ended in nothing. After a long negotiation, and after hearing what the Horse Guards had to say, the officer concerned has decided not to exchange with Captain Hobart, and the latter officer is about to join his regiment in England. All this has brought a piece of extraordinary good luck to Major Searle. Appointed to act as warming-pan for Captain Hobart, for three months or so, he now finds himself in permanent possession of one of the best things in the army. It is, of course, hard on Major Walters that he should be passed over, now that the Governor cannot give the appointment to his brother; but that is an inevitable result of the original blunder.

Indian Public Opinion tells us—A cool case of imposition has lately been attempted at Umballa, which has just been discovered and frustrated by the Deputy Commissioner of that district. It appears that the Jagheerdar of Muni Majara lately died. At the time of his death a report was made to the Deputy Commissioner that his wife was *enceinte* and the authorities were to be prepared for the birth of a posthumous child. Shortly afterwards the birth of the locked-for child was announced, the Deputy Commissioner having previously received information that the child was a spurious one. An investigation was instituted and a medical examination of the child was determined upon. At first this was objected to, but the mother, who refused to see any one, at last agreed to see a medical man. The Civil Surgeon, a European female and an hospital nurse were sent to the house, when after examining the child they pronounced it (a child alleged by the Jagheerdar's relatives to be only about 10 days' old) to be at least two months' old, and there was undoubted proof that the whole thing was a fraud. Further enquiry brought to light the fact that the child had been brought in from a neighbouring village, the parents being bribed to keep quiet the secret of its being adopted, by the woman we have referred to. The Jagheer, which is worth Rs. 70,000 has lapsed to the Government.

THE following items of news have been communicated by the Foreign Offices:—Postal communication between Shahdulla and Leh is uninterrupted. The arrangements for the regular transmission of postal bags are properly carried out. The totals for the trade of December 1873 are the highest yet recorded in Ladakh for any one month, and there is reason to hope that the trade totals for 1873 will be about a lakh of rupees over the sum reached in any previous year. Mr. Shaw's efforts to promote and increase the trade on this line between India and Yarkand have met with happy results. A fair amount of business is done at Leh, chiefly in skins, indigo, linen, and pepper. Owing to the cheapness of Russian chintzes in the Yarkand bazaar materials of this sort find no purchasers. The cost of conveyance of goods from Leh to Yarkand has risen from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per horse-load, owing, probably, to the increased traffic and the difficulty of procuring transport. The value and profit of the Yarkand trade may be conjectured from the fact that regardless of the inclemency of the weather and the great risk of losing baggage animals, besides the hardships in crossing the Karakorum Pass, merchants are now starting to Yarkand and some are making arrangements to go still later. The cold is severe in Ladakh, the thermometer being several degrees below zera. There had been no through trade with Hindoostan during the previous week. In the local traffic with Cashmere five horse-loads have come in and six gone out. To Yarkand 25 horse-loads have gone out and none come in.

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is reported that Colonel Evans, R.A., will succeed Colonel Angelo in the command of the Landour Convalescent Depot.

AT the second day's hearing of the charge against six Hussars, supposed to be concerned in the Bangalore Christmas affray, one of the accused (William Pawley) was released. Three witnesses were examined, but none of them deposed to anything leading to the identification of the accused.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

LONDON, 30TH JANUARY.

AT the time I despatched my last letter the Cabinet had made up their minds to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, but the momentous decision was not communicated to the editors of the morning papers until after post time, and the general public knew nothing of it until next morning. I do not take any blame to myself for not foreshadowing the event, for I believe the Ministers themselves had not come to a decision until that afternoon. The news fell on the public like a thunderclap, and the question universally discussed still is why the step was so suddenly taken. Parliament, you must remember, had been actually summoned to meet on the 5th February for the despatch of business, and therefore, the dissolution must be regarded as a mere trap to catch constituencies unawares, unless we assume that the Minister himself did not know when he summoned Parliament that it could not meet for business. But how can such ignorance on his part be explained? The *Pall Mall* made perhaps the stupidest guess of all—a guess so silly, that it is strange how even a man so besotted with hatred of Gladstone and all his works as Greenwood is could knowingly let his journal look such a fool. The *Pall Mall* positively surmised that the Ministers knew or had reason to expect disastrous intelligence from West Africa, and therefore wanted to get the elections over before the publication of news that must have added gravely to their unpopularity. Now, considering that all the leading papers have correspondents on the spot who systematically outstrip the Government despatches and know more about everything than perhaps Sir Garnet Wolseley himself does, the notion of the Government having the start by at least a fortnight of all the newspapers could only have occurred to a man at his wits' end for a rational ground of attack. A much more feasible reason is given by a correspondent of the *Times* on Tuesday. Your readers may remember the discussion about Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the double office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister, and the point is whether by doing so he vacated his seat for Greenwich. Of late the matter has been lost sight of, but it appears the Conservatives were not disposed to drop so tempting an opportunity of annoying their favourite aversion, the Prime Minister. According to the writer in the *Times*, the real reason why it was so suddenly determined to dissolve Parliament was that a writ of pains and penalties in the Court of Queen's Bench was served on Mr. Gladstone only three days before for retaining the seat he had forfeited by his acceptance of office. In despair he sought legal advice, the tenor of which was such that he determined to cut the Gordian knot at once and dissolve. This statement has been contradicted by authority, and I believe there is no doubt that the Conservative leaders would discountenance any proceedings of the kind, but the contradiction does not entirely clear the ground. I fancy the actual truth to be that independent Conservatives contemplated such a step and were checkmated by Mr. Gladstone's move. Otherwise it is not easy to defend the Dissolution, for the excuse put forward by one of the Liberal journals that Mr. Gladstone chose the particular course which would suit his Government best and annoy his opponents most is really not creditable to the straightforwardness of a Cabinet of gentlemen. A "snap" General Election, like the present, is sure to be in favour of the members actually in possession, and as a majority of these are Liberals that party gains tactically by the move. Such a motive, and not the fear of the writ, would be a most discreditable reason for the unprecedented step taken, and the blow would simply recoil on the Ministry themselves.

But what about the results of the Elections? They will be all over in a fortnight, and therefore anything I say will be anticipated, so I will content myself now with predicting that if the Conservatives do not obtain an actual majority they will seriously reduce the number of Government supporters. And this, it must be borne in mind, is despite serious impediments. Mr. Gladstone has placed the Conservatives at a terrible disadvantage by the tempting promises he holds out to the constituencies in his letter to the Greenwich electors. The total repeal of the Income-tax, the repeal of the duty on sugar or on tea, adjustment of local taxation, amendment of the land, the game, the licensing laws—this is a formidable bill of fare. Yet I don't believe it will succeed to the extent he hopes. Mr. Disraeli, too, can repeal the Income-tax, if he has the surplus, and, as for the other measures promised, they really belong to the catagory of what Mr. Disraeli felicitously calls "harassing legislation." There is too much of them: they only worry and annoy by suggestions of vast and indefinite change, and, unless I greatly mistake, the middle class is tired of revolutionary changes which seem never to improve their position but only to put them more in the power of the working men. They want rest, with firm, rational administration, which at home will oppose any attacks on the institutions of the country, and abroad will do something else than truckle to a big power like America and bully a little one like Ashantee. Moreover, not one of the Ministers, save perhaps Bright, is personally popular. Lowe, Ayrton, and Forster are disliked most actively—the latter by the Dissenters; Gladstone is distrusted; Granville and the Duke of Argyll are despised. I am speaking of the great middle class body, which, if [illegible] moved as it was five years ago, may carry all before it, but which is not now at all moved in Mr. Gladstone's favour—is rather alienated in fact. As for the Dissenters their disaffection can scarcely go farther than it has already gone, but in so far as it was possible to irritate them y[illegible] managed to do it by a sp[illegible] which he stands up without [illegible] Education Act. Take that [illegible] Mr. Gladstone's High Church[illegible] enshrined in the Cabinet the [illegible] which Nonconformists most detest[illegible] drawback is the extreme views taken by [illegible] Ministerialists. Dilke stands again for Chelsea as a Liberal; he is unpopular by reason of his coarse and ungentlemanly attacks on the Queen. Sir Wilfrid Lawson stands for Carlisle; every publican and churchman in that Cathedral borough will fight against him tooth and nail. Mundella contests Sheffield; the middle class dislike him because he is all for working men, and have brought forward Roebuck, who is very likely to be returned free of expense, and who will certainly not be a reliable follower of Mr. Gladstone. All the crotchets seem represented on the Liberal side, while the Conservatives are troubled with no eccentricities or monstrosities. The Nonconformists, true to their colours, and expecting nothing from a Government which opposes them on two vital points—education and State churchism—have generally resolved either to abstain from the poll or only to vote for those candidates who will take their pledges. The result of their firmness is that two members of the Government, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Premier's secretary, have already bolted the pledge to vote for the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act, and by doing so have of course alienated Liberal Churchmen. Such is another of the dilemmas in which Mr. Gladstone's legislation has placed his adherents, and the breach between the Nonconformists and the Liberal party, far from being healed, widens every day.

Under these circumstances I cannot help taking a gloomy view of Liberal prospects. Mr. Gladstone cannot have a majority of thirty; he may easily be in a minority of forty. His own seat at Greenwich he holds, I verily believe, solely by the accident that the Conservatives cannot agree as to a second candidate. Mr. Forster is in serious danger at Bradford, and if he keeps his seat will owe it to Conservative help. Mr. Stansfeld is far from safe at Halifax; Lord Enfield will probably lose his seat for Middlesex. Mr. Lowe has just escaped a formidable opposition at London University, his seat for which was threatened by Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon. Sir Henry had an influential requisition to stand, and would have done so, only that he cannot yet afford to give up a practice worth £12,000 a year, and therefore he has reluctantly declined. The ominous novelty here was that the opposition came not from Conservatives but from Liberals. When the party thus quarrels in presence of an enemy, what is to be expected, but ruin and disaster? I have given all these particulars so that should you get, as is probable, fragmentary and obscure announcements of the result by telegraph, you may be able to draw correct inferences as to the issue. Lord Hartington, I am told, anticipates a Conservative majority of 14; the [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Lopes [illegible] I expect a more [illegible] success than [illegible] who is right [illegible] events show me to have been [illegible]

Should, as is likely, [illegible] elections be to give a large [illegible] to neither side, the consequence [illegible] a majority of say 20 would [illegible] Gladstone, for it would [illegible] Home Rulers, whose votes [illegible] side like shifting ballast [illegible] carry on in such circumstances [illegible] should manage to push a measure through the Commons he would be powerless in the Lords. But a majority of 20 would be quite enough to Mr. Disraeli, for *he* is not embarrassed by Home Rulers; his party would vote like one man, and he could of course command the Lords. If under such conditions he attained power, I daresay he would keep it for five or six years:—or at least until the Liberals had got properly braced by [illegible] opposition. There are a good many things he could do just as well as his opponents, as I pointed out in a recent letter. Mr. Gladstone, as I then predicted he would do, makes a grand *coup* of Income-tax repeal, but Mr. Disraeli too can abolish the tax, and he can certainly bring forward, with a fair chance of passing them, other measures, such as a modification of the Land Laws, which Mr. Gladstone could hardly propose without breaking up *his* party into a chaos of warring fragments. Many Liberals do not see this, and in some constituencies appear to be resting in a fatal confidence, while all the aggression is on the side of the Conservatives.

I may mention as a curious instance of the discord prevalent among the Liberal ranks, that an actual majority of the London daily papers are now to be found on the Conservative, or at least the anti-Ministerial side. The division is as follows:—the *Standard, Hour, Morning Advertiser, Morning Post, Evening Standard, Globe,* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, on one side: on the other, the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News*. The *Times* must be pronounced independent, and is at present apparently undecided, though on the whole Gladstonian. No doubt it will be said that the preponderance in circulation is all one way, but this is by no means certain. The *Standard* announces that its circulation last week was over 163,000 daily—a total, which I can hardly believe to be exceeded by the *Daily Telegraph*; and in influence the *Pall Mall Gazette* must certainly be put on a par with the *Daily News* at least.

Journalists are not coming forward prominently in the present contest. Mr. Arthur Arnold, editor of the *Echo*, who lately tried his chances at Huntingdon against Sir John Karslake, made an essay at Abingdom, but found himself anticipated by another Liberal, and then retired. Mr. Leonard Courtney, the principal leader writer of the *Times*, is however a candidate for Liskeard in opposition to Mr. Horsman, whom I daresay he will unseat.

My whole letter is about electioneering, and for an obvious reason, there is nothing else talked of. The Bengal famine, the Ashantee war, the Tichborne case, the struggle in Germany, business of all kinds—are thrust into the background by the General Election. Trade is in a state of suspended animation, and money is therefore accumulating here, though a good deal will be wanted next week in the provinces for election expenses, which this year, notwithstanding the ballot, will be heavier than ever. Meanwhile, all the markets are dull; the wool sales have been postponed for a week, and on the Stock Exchange there is nothing doing. Two other subjects have been completely snuffed out by the General Election—the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage and the Mission Week celebration. As for the former, when the news of the Dissolution reached St. Petersburg, the special correspondents were at once ordered home, and to Reuter was left the task of telegraphing the further details of such very small matters, as balls, theatre performances, and the visit to Moscow. The Mission Week—a Church of England movement—was intended to be devoted to special prayer for Missions during the entire period between Sunday the 18th and Sunday the 15th proximo, both inclusive; and most of the churches, even low church, were to be open all day. It is the week of all the county elections—the very worst that could be chosen.

I omitted in my election intelligence to mention that Mr. R. W. Crawford retires from the representation of the city—a somewhat unfortunate choice, as he was about the most popular of all the members. I suppose considerations of expense have weighed with him as much as anything.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE.

GRACE EGERTON gives her farewell performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and a specially attractive programme has been put forth, and as an additional inducement her *carte de visite*, either in private or fancy costume, will be presented to the purchasers of tickets for the Dress Circle or Stalls. The *cartes*, among which is included "the Parsee Girl of the Period," may be selected at Messrs. Sorabjee, Breslauer, and Co.'s. We have already repeatedly sung the praises of Mrs. Case and her husband, and we shall be very glad to see them as well patronised as on the occasion of their last appearance before leaving for Calcutta.

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[illegible] TATLER."

[illegible] that during the last few [illegible] en enlisting in their service [illegible] nationality, and with my [illegible] seen the wiry Purdasee, stick [illegible] in the doorways of Parsee homes, [illegible] sailors lolling with folded arms in [illegible] shops of Parsee merchants. Strolling [illegible] Bhendy Bazaar the other evening I heard a seaman giving his instructions to a number of companions whom he had evidently charge of. His advice was forcible and explicit. "Look here, boys," he said, "don't touch any of the chaps with the tin hats, but let every other beggar have a broadside if he comes near you." "Tin hats" is a capital description of the Parsee chapeau.

YOUR powerful attack upon the Governor of Bombay ought to have a particularly significant effect at the present moment. The nominee of an unpopular Liberal Government, the Conservative party will be only too glad of an opportunity to recall Sir Philip Wodehouse, and if the Parsees only represent their grievances fairly against a Governor who waits till a disgraceful riot occurs before he affects to discover that his Government has no practical and immediate means at command to put down anarchy in the chief city in his charge, they will be certain of being attentively listened to. Government officials in India have hitherto been in the habit of looking upon the press with a curl in their nose and a sneer on their lips, but, let us be thankful, public opinion is now beginning to find its true value, and the demigods will find after all that they are actually locomotive clay images like the rest of us.

SOME time ago our municipal powers that be had the goodness to remove the three branched gas lamp which illumined the Queen's Statue to the middle of the junction of the Queen's Road, the Queen's Parade, and the Church Gate Station Road, so that it might plant itself in the way of every body every evening and afford food for reflection to thoughtful whips coming from the several different directions as to who should go to the right and who to the left. But don't you think Bombay rather surpasses herself when she finds it necessary in order to light this many-headed lamp that she should leave always leaning against it one of the most disreputable specimens of the ladder-making art that ever gained for the natives of India the concession about ladders which every one has allowed them? I own that the situation is one to evoke poetic sentiment and call to mind the idea of the creeper resting against the oak, or the alliance of frailty to power, and other such pure and exalted ideas; but then, don't you think on the whole propriety is sometimes preferable to poetry and decency to exaggerated art? and that the "Tatler" is justified in passing the Resolution: "The ladder should be removed"?

NOT the least amusing incident at the Convocation was the extraordinary means which a small procession of natives adopted to quench the thirst of a lady. When the gay company of visitors had been seated, one of the number, whether or not by reason of the excessive heat which pervaded the building I cannot positively affirm, became very thirsty, and conveyed her wishes to one of the attendants. Certainly, he said, he would bring her some *panee*, and off he went, returning in a few minutes with a monstrous bed-room jug, another sepoy following with a wine-glass in his hand. The procession caused a good deal of attention, but the attention grew into merriment when the one man gravely and laboriously raised the ewer, and the other, with a face as solemn as Othello's before he showed his love for Desdemona by smothering her, held out the wine-glass! The lady sipped her sip, and the servants retired, but returned again in a few seconds and repeated their performance with the same gravity, but on this occasion the thirsty soul did not accept their services, and amid the suppressed titters of the crowd, the one individual poised the gigantic jug upon his shoulder, and the other followed with the wine-glass upon a salver, and both walked solemnly down the aisle and added not a little to the generally picturesque nature of the display in the new Convocation Hall.

THE appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to be Acting Senior Magistrate has not added much to the admiration felt by the Europeans of Bombay for the present Government. Here we have now the chief posts in the Magistracy filled by natives—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee first, and Mr. Nana Morojee second! There are a number of reasons—some of them, too, if I am not mistaken, good legal ones—why a European ought to have been appointed to the Chief Magistracy. Mr. Connon has obtained a reputation for fair play on all hands, chiefly because he is a European gentleman, unlikely to be swayed a hair's-breadth in favour of one caste of the community or another. It would have been a compliment to him if his successor had also been a European gentleman. I do not mean to say a single word against Mr. Dosabhoy, who is as good a public servant almost as he has been lucky; but it is my opinion, nevertheless, that it is always expedient to have a European at the head of the Bombay Magistracy. Surely there are plenty of promising young fellows at the local bar who would have been glad to have the opportunity of adding to their experience by holding Mr. Connon's chair during his absence. But really one does not know what may turn up now-a-days in matters with which the present Government has to deal. The policy that guides it is inexplicable, unless we endeavour to comprehend it by imagining a weathercock and a number of officials blowing their hardest at it in turn. The principle on which fellows of the Bombay University are now elected is one of the standing local conundrums which has no answer, and yesterday we have a gentleman of education invested with that honour and to-day a foreman mason or an apothecary. I only hope that Government will stop in its eccentric career before it deposes the present Chief Justice and fills his place with a Hindoo matriculated student.

IT is amusing to observe what different views different people take of the Bombay riots. There is, first of all, the calm official view, the view of men who have such a serene contempt for humanity outside their own little set that it is a matter of indifference to them whether inferior beings to themselves live in peace with one another or cut one another's throats. Then there is the view of the sleek, comfortable Parsee, who fancies that every Mussulman he meets wishes to rob and murder him, and who goes into a Europe shop to buy "a good easy all-round-shooting revolver" wherewith to protect himself against his enemies. There is, likewise, the good-humoured view of the ordinary European, who looks upon the row as a pleasant break in the monotony of Indian life, and is only sorry that there has been no fighting worthy of the name. I asked a friend of mine the other day if he had seen the riots, and he replied, "Oh! yes, Lord bless you! I was in the thick of the whole business. It was awful fun. I was in a buggy, and I got amongst a great crowd of Mussulmans armed with sticks, and making a devil of a row. I drove on with them, and, when they looked at me, I laughed and shouted 'Deen, Deen,' and they laughed too, and we got on splendidly. But, as for the fighting, why, it was contemptible. Just set a lot of Eton and Harrow boys to fight one another with sticks and stones, and see how many heads will be broken. But these chaps are mortally afraid of one another, and they run away as soon as it comes [illegible] and you will see that most of the [illegible] have been killed or injured are poor [illegible] devils who had nothing to do with the riots, but were set upon and beaten by some cowardly brutes as they were going about their ordinary business."

THE new Convocation Hall is very pretty, but its acoustic properties are the worst in Bombay. On Tuesday, when it was supposed that the presence of a large number of people would make it fit for hearing in, its failure for any purpose but that of being a lovely show piece of Bombay architecture was demonstrated. When the Registrar stepped forward and read his annual report about the University, and His Excellency the Governor made his apologies for the Government under the cloak of Minerva, neither the fine broad, strong-flavoured tones of the one, nor the most profoundly ingenious or ingenuous statements of the other, could be heard half a dozen yards away from the spot whereon they were delivered. If Sir Philip and Mr. Taylor were conscious of this state of matters they were wonderfully case-hardened mortals if they did not feel uncomfortable, for when the attention of an audience is not occupied with the sentiments being uttered by the speaker, it invariably occupies itself in criticising his personal appearance, so that even if he has a curl slightly misplaced in the vicinity of his Jovian brow, the fact is commented upon. One of the persons who were at the Convocation on Tuesday told me that, however much it grieved him to say so, both the Governor and Mr. Taylor seemed to be a couple of wooden figures, whose heads and arms were jerked from time to time by some *deus ex machina* behind. *Vox, et praeterea nihil!* The Governor opened and shut his mouth; he turned to this side or to that; he bobbed his head and smiled; but why he did so was a mystery to the majority of the people in the Hall. When those who were near His Excellency applauded, those who were a little further off said to themselves, "Why is this? But we suppose he has said something good, so we'll applaud too!" It was merciful that reporters were near His Excellency, otherwise his famous declaration would have been borne beyond this sphere by Tyndalian atmospheric waves, and its meaning known to even fewer people than is now the case.

THE Mussulman mob is exceedingly like other mobs in the world—very dirty, very impulsive, very ignorant, and very much inclined to banter first and hit afterwards. In the past week I had some experience of the Mussulman mob. During the remarkable funeral procession which you described, I descended from my magnificent chariot, a Bombay buggy, and walked in the middle of the crowd. Being the only European there, my companions were very much astonished at my procedure, and I became sensible that some polite Mahomedan "chaff" was being directed towards me. Had I looked at them ill-naturedly I suppose I would have been hustled; but, with that presence of mind and daring urbanity which are characteristic of your "Tatler," I gave the rabble to understand by my looks that I rather appreciated their society. The result was that I was treated very kindly, and a lousy-looking gentleman, with a very close-fitting spangled skull cap, and a scanty and very dirty dress, who was next to me, offered me a *bidee* and opened a conversation. He said the Parsees had at Sonapore insulted a Mussulman body, and yet they were protected by the police, and why should this be? While he was yet talking, he suddenly leaped forward and yelled ferociously, and almost at the same time the whole of the people in the procession followed his example. This was the commotion to which your correspondent referred. I asked him what was wrong, and he pointed to an open window far over-head and said he saw a Parsee throw a large stone down at Hajee Ahmed's bier. I asked another dirty fellow, who said he saw the Parsee spit down upon the bier. It turned out after all that the Parsee had done nothing but make a movement with his hand which the crowd had misunderstood, for certainly, as I was informed by one of the mounted police who had seen the Parsee looking out, the man had neither thrown anything nor spat. Yet the crowd believed that some insult had been offered to the body, though probably no two of the people could have been found to agree in what the insult consisted. I have no doubt that to this hour, the jealous and nervous Mahomedans who followed Hajee Ahmed to the grave believe that that Parsee did insult the body, and may remember the matter for many a day to come, for your revengeful Moslem has a good memory.

THE *Times of India*, while revelling in "the sublime and beautiful" of description, has a wise and lofty contempt for such paltry considerations as grammar and common sense: it seems to hold it a base and trammelling imposition which would confine to commonplace restrictions the flights to which one's fancy could go at such brilliant gatherings as University Convocations. Two and two *may* make four, and small-minded people *may* insist that it requires two to make a *pair*; but where is poetry and where is sentiment, where is that superior element in man which disenthrals him from his mere physical *ens* if we may not be occasionally permitted to say that two and two make *five* and to allow a *single unit* to expand into a *pair*? Away with the dull, matter-of-fact nobodies who will not forget realities; the *Times of India* cries "*ad majora natus sum*" and points in the irresistible triumph of magnificent indignation, with its venerable head shaking and its venerable forefinger quivering, to old Homer and Virgil and to the poet who cried,

> "Exegi monumentum aere perennius"

and to our own sublime Milton and to the laureats of to-day, and says "good company to sin in"! Surely the *Times of India* is right—surely his senile wrath will not be wholly impotent! Take your patriarchal contemporary's description of the interesting event I have just alluded to, I am sure you and all your readers will agree with me that there the *Times of India* carries unflinchingly into bold execution the principles he advocates in English composition, and, with success (surely not worthy of a better cause?) overcomes the petty frivolities which obtain to such a great extent with other men. I will give you a few instances: "The vexatious period of early evening." Yes it is "vexatious," because then office men who have been at work all day are ignominiously driven forth to enjoy the cool breezes from the bay and to have their minds degraded from the starry consideration of University Convocations to the unpleasing diversity of the gay colours of Oriental costumes, and many other small things. "Everybody except the actors on the occasion they came very early." Note the satire—worthy of Horace! And the sublime contempt for mere ordinary punctuation—simply withering, admirably so, I say! There were "so many occupants of red turbans and dresses to correspond as to convey the idea of banks full of flowers assembling to see the beautiful parterre below. Above the red turbans, red turbans gave one the idea of poppies as we see them in the corn, except that the corn was nowhere and the poppies were everywhere and all presented the aspect of a gorgeous garden." The ascent here becomes simply frantic, the coruscation of ideas is so wonderful, so dazzling, that I can only gaze in "rapt" admiration and gasp for breath. He would be a daring man who would attempt to follow this flight or to explain its meaning. I am reminded by it of what Macaulay says about Gladstone's early writings and of the dumb wonder of the simple Athenian in the chorus of the clouds. Further on, the Chancellor and fellows of the University "entered the hall *with all present on their feet* according to prescribed order." They were heavily weighted, but perhaps that was to prevent their getting along in undignified haste or to keep them from rushing into danger, for in the Hall there certainly appears to have been some lurking evil which escaped the eye of everybody to be noted only by your wary contemporary, who tells us a little further on of some others who "passed the perilous ordeal"; but I am anticipating, we must pull up for "the ex officio fellows consisting of the Legislative and Council (quite distinct), Judge of the High Court, members of Council (mark the refrain—it is not a common repetition) and Bishops. These came in pairs, and *also in pairs* (don't forget the pairs—they *must* mean something for *one* Judge makes a *pair*) came the Educational officers consisting of members of the Legislative Council Judges of the High Court, the Bishops, and the Chief Justice (*single* pair again), all of whom passed by." Then the Registrar did his "spiriting."

I am sorry space will not allow me to cull more flowers from this "beautiful parterre indeed." But I may direct such of your readers as are anxious to improve in English composition, as wish to see Grace Egerton's "flights of fancy" hopelessly eclipsed, I may direct them to the original in Wednesday's *Times of India*. I would also draw general attention to the charming airiness and woundrously supernatural versatility which pervades the whole article: an airiness and a versatility so peculiarly, so pre-eminently the writer's own as to be perfectly inimitable. *Entre nous*, a malignant friend suggested that the article might well be placed before Hindu candidates at the next Matriculation Examination for reduction into *English*; thus saving the Examiners any amount of trouble and of the exercise of their ingenuity in giving them a didactic ready made to hand.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

YESTERDAY it was the opinion of many people that there would be another Mahomedan outbreak in the city, and we went to the Jumma Musjid with some misgivings as to the course the worshippers would pursue when they left the building. But we were agreeably surprised at the result. The worshippers trooped into the Musjid at eleven o'clock and left again at one o'clock. The hour and a half was anxiously waited for both by military and police, who surrounded the Musjid, but their services were not for a second called for, as the immense and motley congregation, numbering fully 4,000 persons, streamed out into the public thoroughfare perfectly orderly. It was some little time before the crowd could be cleared off the roads, and several Mahomedan gentlemen were to be seen busily urging groups of their co-religionists to separate and go their ways, which they did indue course of time. We did not hear an impatient word from any person in the crowd. We understand that the proceedings inside the Musjid, though exciting, were exceedingly satisfactory. The worshippers were addressed by Cazee Abdool Latiff and by the bhangy of the building, the burden of their advice being that the Mahomedans ought not to imperil their *abroo* by making further disturbances. After prayers and ablutions were performed, the worshippers gathered throughout the immense building in groups of 150 and 200, and each group was addressed to the same effect by some influential casteman. As the Mahomedans left the Musjid we looked narrowly at each man to see if he had any weapon, but not a stick or bludgeon of any kind could we see. The whole deportment of the people seemed to us to be perfectly peaceable.

During the forenoon an incident occurred which might have had a termination something like the Sonapore Fight had it not been for the firmness of Mr. Superintendent Mills. A number of Moguls wished to form a procession to go and fetch a body from a house near Churney Road Station, but he refused to allow them to proceed until a military escort could be got together to accompany them. The people, however, moved away when they thought Mr. Mills was absent, but they were accompanied by a sowar, who pointed out a particular route for them to take so as to avoid localities occupied by Parsees. Near Chundunwady, however, the mob refused to be directed by the sowar, and insisted upon going through a street chiefly occupied by Parsees. Mr. Mills caught sight of them and galloped in front of them. Drawing a revolver he threatened to shoot the men who would insist upon going by any other route than the one which had been pointed out to them by the sowar, and, pistol in hand, he gradually bore the crowd back until they were out of the dangerous locality. When they were allowed eventually to proceed they were accompanied by a military escort, and they created no disturbances, as they relished the company of the military even less than they did contiguity to Mr. Mills' revolver.

We are glad to learn that none of the Justices of the Peace have yet found themselves called upon to act uncomfortably upon the mob. Major A. T. Moore has been appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace.

DYING DECLARATION OF A PARSEE.

ON Thursday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, attended at the residence of a Parsee liquor shop-keeper, by name Pestonjee Cooverjee Chinsee, who was most brutally assaulted by some Mahomedan ruffians on Friday, the 13th inst., in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, and took his deposition.

Pestonjee Cooverjee deposed—I keep a liquor shop in Alaibag Street. I know the prisoner, who is now standing before me. His name is Nubboo. I have known him for many years. On Friday last, about 11 o'clock A.M., I closed my shop and shut myself inside. Afterwards at about half-past one o'clock P.M., I heard the cries of "Deen! Deen!" "Toro! Toro!" Some twenty-five or forty men—Arabs, Seedees, and other Mahomedans, among whom was the aforesaid Nubboo, attacked my shop and broke open its doors. Prisoner Nubboo had a cudgel in his hand. He said to me, "Give me your cash-box." I said, "I would give it to him but asked not to strike me." Nevertheless, he struck me on the head with the cudgel and took my cash-box from a cupboard in the shop. I ran out of the shop, where Arabs and Seedees struck me with sticks, in consequence of which I became insensible, and did not recover my senses until about 7 o'clock p.m., when I found myself in my dwelling-house, which is a branch of the aforesaid Alaibag street. My aforesaid cash-box contained money to the amount of about Rs. 3,000. I cannot name any other persons who were concerned in assaulting me. Amongst others, Abdool Vallee, butcher, Goolamkhan Curreemkhan, and Ismall Kutchee, all three inhabitants of Kurrack, rescued me.

Prisoner declined cross-examination.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud has been over now some weeks, and a sufficient time has elapsed to allow of a fair opinion being formed on its merits. It was the first of the kind in Western India, and probably owing to financial considerations will be the last for some time to come. As Sir Augustus Spencer's tenure of office is drawing to a close, it was only natural he should wish the Camp to have been a success, and it was therefore with unalloyed feelings of satisfaction he allowed himself to inform the army in a General Order that Lord Napier had in a letter praised the discipline and efficiency of the troops. I say in doing this His Excellency made a mistake, and permitted himself to make assertions which, if correct in the letter, were not quite so relatively in fact. No one who saw at Chinchwud the division—12,000 strong—march past in line of brigades of quarter columns, but must have felt his heart stirred at the martial and imposing sight. But appearance is one thing, and efficiency is another.

As an impartial spectator I shall state the truth in spite of fear or favour. If Sir Augustus had specified the efficiency of the Artillery, Cavalry, and British regiments he would have hit the mark, but, though the native infantry regiments are disciplined bodies of men in good order for peace purposes, for a great and long war they are in their present state almost useless.

The range of modern fire-arms with their precision has so improved, that, if a native infantry corps advanced to the attack, all its mounted officers would to live at all be compelled to dismount within 1,000 paces of the enemy, for which purpose, forsooth, they have been provided with heavy boots, long spurs, and a sabretasch—all of dark leather, and therefore unsuited to the hot rays of a tropical sun, or to struggle through a jungle of wait-a-bit thorns. It seems curious why, when the native battalions have confessedly too few European officers, these gentlemen should be all mounted, and greater in number than the needs of a British battalion; which only requires three or four mounted officers on parade. And I believe I am not far wrong in saying, that if one of the present native battalions was sent into action against a modern enemy, one short hour of close rifle conflict would either clear it of all its mounted officers, and leave it under the command of some worn-out and effete native officer, or send it back a routed and disorganized mass, to prove by defeat its false standard of efficiency.

Every body who has had actual experience knows the native army is under-officered—that the strain on its European officers is so great, that at certain seasons they cannot obtain casual leave, and in the drill season, combined with musketry, no weekly holiday is allowed, as was formerly the case, for purposes of health or recreation. Civilians may think this nothing. Office every day from 10 to 4 is with them usual. But suppose in addition to day work at odd times the cool of the mornings and evenings (when in a tropical climate a European seeks relaxation,) were given to labour, even then the civilian would complain. The pressure during these seasons on the officers of the native army is too great, and yet while the head-quarters know this, and that the whole army is under-rofficered, advantage is taken of a general order to give the public a different version of the case. Far better would it have been to have acknowledged "that as much as possibly could be effected was performed with the means in hand."

That these are insufficient I shall proceed to show. A European regiment of ten companies, in addition to its complement of company officers, possesses an instructor of musketry and his assistant; a native regiment has seven European officers to 700 privates. Its two wing officers, in many instances colonels or lieutenant-colonels of 42 to 49 years of age, have each charge of wings of four companies. They are assisted in their duties by wing subalterns, usually recently joined members of the Staff Corps, or assistants for other employ, but regimental. The wing officers, who are at an age which in another army would give them the command or the second in place of a regiment, are expected to perform the duties of a company captain and instructor of musketry, and in some cases their duties are complicated by the jealousies which must exist between a body of five or six officers previously unknown to each other, and liable to changes from some of them not being permanently but only temporarily posted to corps which they cannot have any healthy interest in. It has been well said the second in command of a Royal regiment is in a gentlemanly and easy position, while the person in a similar capacity in a native corps has the performance of most anomalous duties, being supposed to act at one time as a lieut.-colonel or major—his proper rank,—at another to administer such matters of detail as perhaps in a European corps fall to the captain or lieutenant. To those who desire a practical illustration of the weakness of the European element for purposes of war in the present native army of India, I exhibit a comparative field state of a native corps under the old and under the present system.

In page 8, of the August number of the Simla *U. S. Magazine*, the strength of the 26th N. I. is thus given on 14th October 1807:—

3	Field Officers.
3	Captains.
14	Subalterns.
3	Staff.
22	Native Officers.
49	N. C. Officers.
19	Drummers.
832	Rank and File.
945	Total.

1874.

3	Field Officers.
2	Wing Subalterns.
2	Staff.
1	Surgeon.
16	Native Officers.
80	Non-commissioned Officers.
8	Drummers.
8	Fifers.
8	Bheesties.
640	Privates.

67 years have elapsed between these two periods; and in that interval more, and not less, is expected from the native soldier and his European officer. The latter is supposed to be capable of imparting a scientific knowledge of musketry, theoretical drill instruction, and the supervision of the soldiers' education in the three regiments, including English for those desirous of learning it; while in some corps, possessed of philanthropic commandants, an impetus is given to the teaching of sewing and reading to low caste girls, who quit the school at an age when they have just become marriageable, but are only commencing to understand what is being taught them. Has it never struck our rulers in their dealings with the native soldiery, that owing to the army having been so frequently under the chief command of officers wholly trained in European discipline and to the habits of European soldiery—the dissimilitudes in temperament between the European and the Asiatic are apt to be overlooked, coupled with the fact that the chief advisers at head-quarters of recent years have been officers of experience exclusively gathered from service with European troops, and who, forgetful of the teaching and traditions of the native army, imagine the relations of a "subadar" to the "sepoy" to resemble those of the "sergeant" to the "private." The power of reduction, and of summary court martials, which were given to commanding officers of native regiments during the after-throes of the mutiny, have been gradually limited or rescinded. The power of summary discharge which, subject to the confirmation of the head of a military station, a commander of native troops if trusted and of experience might possess, is now vested within the magic circle of the authority of Army Head Quarters, not unfrequently 3 or 400 miles distant.

Has it never occurred to the authorities how bitterly the officers of the army complain of the delays, inconsistencies, and vexatious desire for unjust reductions exhibited by the Military Finance Department? Has His Excellency Sir A. Spencer during his time striven to remove these, and to save the young officer inconvenience and expense? Lieutenant A. is sent to travel at the public expense on duty to a distant place. He must defray from his own pocket his expenses, trusting to their being passed after many delays by the Finance Office. Instead of aiding a claimant with their knowledge of the innumerable orders of Government to gain his just demands, the policy adopted is (to save expenditure) of searching for difficulties rather than a means of overcoming them!!! Curious to say an order from Army Head Quarters is not always a voucher for an officer's just expenses, and the result is many a man, wearied by the return and return of his claims, at last gives up his demand in despair. A story is afloat—I know not with what truth—that an Indian Commander-in-Chief once exclaimed, "My dear Colonel B——w it is Colonel C——y, not I, who commands this army." The Colonel bowed and retired, but not contented. In Europe, the right to wear and appear in uniform is part of the guerdon of the soldier, but in India, where the black coat is seldom seen, is valued more than the red, the soldier is held both cheap and liable to extravagant clippings on the score of economy. Standing as I did a looker-on at the march-past at Chinchwud, why has no attempt been made to improve by a loose dress the clothing of the native soldiery? No, here the hand of Royal Commander's-in-Chief is seen,—they must be dressed like the European. The result is, beneath the trousers, each native soldier wears his native *petticoats* or "dhoti," and there is a baggy appearance about the loins of each native sepoy, reminding one of the "*patent expanding crinoline*"!!! Those who have been on service with natives know that, on occasions of emergency, the sepoy divests himself of his pantaloons, retaining the red coat, and is then ready "to follow his leader" with "both comfort and speed."

Another thing is the age of the soldiery. On this point, which is closely allied with the pension list, to the increase of which Government have a strong objection, a clever paper by Colonel Bevile of the Beloochees, in a recent number of the Simla *United Service Magazine*, deserves attention—nothing is more common than to see native non-commissioned officers both a burden to the Government and the commanding officer who in this position is like "*Sinbad the Sailor*" with the *old man on his back*. The inefficiency of the native commissioned and non-commissioned staff can also be contrasted with talking in the ranks—a vice, which native Indian soldiery in common with the soldier of France and the south of Europe is more prone to than his comrade of the Anglo Saxon and Teutonic races.

What shall I say of the tactics at Chinchwud? The troops certainly improved much in brigade drill during the few weeks they were together, but the grand movements of the divisional leaders taught nothing and were a failure. Of Sir Augustus Spencer as a "drill" one must speak differently. As a commander of a British regiment and as a "drill" His Excellency in old days was second to none in the service. During his tenure of a Brigade at Aldershot he was supposed to be the smartest Brigadier there. But at Chinchwud there was no field for "le grand tactique," and as regards this part of the business every body left the camp as wise as he came, except the Cavalry officers, who had much to do and perhaps learnt something. The movement by which General Rooth on the last great battle outflanked General Got-up was one of those stumbles in the dark, which small in themselves lead to great events. Neither knew the other's position. Both moved in the darkness of the night. The wrong ford of the river was crossed instead of the one intended, but, *mirabile dictu*, it quite turned by a lucky fluke the flank of the enemy—who expected General Rooth to come the other way, and had prepared accordingly. On other occasions, one General manifested a more than sublime contempt for blank artillery fire. In conclusion it must be admitted Sir Augustus Spencer did this part of his work well, but was not fortunate in having divisional Generals of genius to support him.

This subject leads me on to a very important one, which was neglected. Neither General Rooth or Got-up will perhaps command in the next war. Of the Brigadiers in Camp some were either about to retire, or in a short interval would go elsewhere. As probably, in the next war, our present juniors will command brigades or regiments, some opportunity should have been given them of commanding in the field. The brigadier might take the division, the colonel of a corps in turn the Brigade, and so on to the other grades.

The plan of massing 12,000 troops or two divisions in one place was not a good one. Had one-half the force encamped at Poona and the other half at Ahmednuggur, both after preliminary brigade and division drills, to move out after a certain date by any route to find the whereabouts of each other, fight a battle, and march past, the peace manœuvres would have been more like those of a campaign! The cavalry would have been afforded the practice of real scouting and reconnaissance, the infantry that of the march, the fight, and the bivouac. In the present case all arms fought over ground, of which the officers possessed contour surveys; in the one suggested the ground would have had perhaps to be reconnoitred and surveyed by the opposing forces as *in actual warfare*, while the monotony of drills would have been relieved by the constant change of scene. The conduct of the troops at Chinchwud was good, little or no damage was done to crops, and it may therefore reasonably be expected that the same effect would have resulted had the operations embraced a larger space of country in the Deccan at a season when little cultivation exists.

My task is nearly done. An account of the Camp according to a head-quarters view, has been published by the Government, but it is hardly to be expected such an aspirant for literary fame as the Quarter Master General would admit shortcomings. Yet there are one or two curious admissions. It is said that Europeans in the Deccan cannot be kept out after 10 a.m. at drill as in the North-West Provinces, where troops parade and drill the whole day in the cold season. But, according to the Musketry Manual for the Native Army, written at Simla in the N. W., the officers of the native armies of Madras and Bombay (where there are no refreshing cold seasons for 10 a.m. parades,) are obliged to remain out often till 11½ or 12 a.m., at musketry with their men!!! I commend this fact and the absence of the weekly holiday to H. E. the chief ere his departure from India. Though there have been faults, his command of the army has in some respects been respectable. He was not an overfed sergeant-major like one of his predecessors of Royal descent, but in every sense of the word he is an English gentleman. It was a different task to step suitably into a place held by the captors of Magdala and Jhansee; and he has made himself more popular than a distinguished soldier who laboured to become *au fait* with the principles of legislation and finance at the neglect of his military duties. He is far superior to another predecessor, who, in youth a smart cavalry commander, in his old age left in the troublous times of 1857 the command of the army to become a peer—an ex-captain of the Blues. It is difficult to avoid some mistakes in a long official career. Those of His Excellency have been a partiality for his own service, and a tendency to despise native troops, and the merits of the officers of the local army. But, in wishing Sir Augustus Spencer many years and honour in his native land, I believe the Bombay army has had no reason to complain of his administration, and that—as regards its head—it could in times of peace have seldom procured a better chief, and it has had many worse.—Vale,

MARS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT—22ND FEBRUARY, 1874.

7 A.M.—Instruction on the B. Sacrament.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 78.

6 P.M.—Evensong and sermon by the Rev. F. Page, being the first of a Lenten Course on Sin. Hymns 83, 90 and 92.

The offertory as usual.

Daily Celebration at 7 A.M.; daily Evensong at 6 P.M., with Lecture on Friday.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.........Rs. 1

Each succeeding line .... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 6-14-5, from Mr. Vullubhoy Gopaldas, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A VAGRANT.—John Coin, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant, and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT KHOJA NANJEE MEETHA.—A respectably signed petition has been presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, praying for mercy to the above convict, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife at the last Criminal Sessions.

MR. PEDDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, with Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay, went round several streets occupied by the Mahomedans on Thursday, and impressed upon the minds of the inhabitants the necessity of preserving peace and order.

A CORRECTION.—We have received a letter from the Commissioner of Police calling attention to a paragraph in our yesterday's issue headed "Wanton Destruction of Property," the statements in which, Mr. Souter says, are "entirely without foundation." We willingly give publicity to the contradiction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Africaine	Strauss.
Selection	Le Prison d'Edinburgh	Parafa.
Waltz	Errinnerung	Gung'l.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Mazurka	Arm in Arm	Strauss.
Galop	Valentine	—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Punjabee named Sewa Sing, a sepoy in H. M.'s 21st N. I., was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of a European named William Orr, 2nd officer of the steam-ship Kurrachee. The Magistrate having taken the evidence of two witnesses adjourned the case for further investigation to Friday the 27th inst.

ON taking his seat on the Bench yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing Mr. C. Tyabjee, solicitor, said he wished to attend at the Juma Musjid about 1 o'clock, and enquired whether he thought it would be unadvisable to do so. Mr. Cumroodin said that, in the present excited state of the Mahomedan mind, he considered it would not be advisable. His Lordship therefore altered his intention of adjourning his Court at the abovementioned time.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department, as it stood on the 1st inst., we see that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, each drawing a salary of Rs. 2,325 per month; three appointments of second grade Judges, drawing Rs. 1,800; one appointment of a Joint Judge, drawing Rs. 1,800; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 1,200; three appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 900; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 800 and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 600.

THE FRAUD ON THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The case in which Christopher Addison Ramos, late a cashier in the Bombay Gas Company, stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 7,500 was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate. Mr. Crawford (Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey) conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. After the examination of two or three additional witnesses the Magistrate formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the prisoner in the meantime being remanded to the County Jail.

POLICE PRECAUTION.—The following official report from Mr. Superintendent Mills was tendered yesterday to the Deputy Commissioner of Police:—

"Yesterday afternoon I observed a large number of the sepoys of H. M.'s 21st N. I. wandering about the town, and sitting in native houses with their bayonets. The men of the other native regiments are not allowed to go about the native town with their side arms. I would therefore suggest that the commanding officer of H. M.'s 21st N. I. be communicated with, and requested to prohibit his men during the present disturbed state of the town from taking their bayonets with them when going into the native town, for their own pleasure, as it is not improbable that some of them may have their weapons snatched away from them whilst wandering about."

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Mooljee Morarjee v Cursondas Morarjee and applied for a decree in the following terms:—Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000; Rs. 500 to be paid forthwith, and Rs. 500 before the 15th of May this year, and the balance by yearly instalments of Rs. 1,000 each, to be paid before the 15th of May each year. In default of any one annual instalment remaining unpaid, after being called upon to make payment thereof, the whole amount due and outstanding to become due and payable forthwith. Each party to bear his own cost. This was a suit in which arbitration was ordered, and an award made, and afterwards a motion made to set aside the award. The whole matter had now been compromised. Mr. Macpherson on behalf of the defendants consented to the application, and a decree was passed in the above terms.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. TROOP SHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. TROOP SHIP SERAPIS, 4,173 tons, and 700 H. P., Captain J. E. Bickford, will sail on Monday the 23rd instant for England, via the Canal, with 34 officers, 4 ladies, and 5 children, 995 men, 62 women, and 140 children. The following is the list of officers:—

58th Foot.—Lieut Col Whitehead, Major and Mrs Shipley and child, Captain and Mrs Green and child, Captain Marriner, Captain and Mrs Foster and 2 children, Captains Cunliff, Anderson, and Hill; Lieuts Archibald, Saunders, Arathoon, Churchill, Hornby, Lovegrove, Liebenrood, Nuthall, Gordon, King and Cheeny; Sub Lieut. Alexander, Pay Master Minchin, Adjt Morris, Quarter Master Munro, Surg and Mrs Ambrose and child, Surg O'Reilly, and Surg Major Markey.

45th Foot, Lieut Maclaverty.

80th Foot, Lieut Barker.

26th Foot, Captain Webb.

55th Foot, Captain Barston.

40th Foot, Lieut Green-way.

1st Bn 21st Foot, Lieut Gordon.

20th Bde R A, Lieut Walker.

2nd Bn 19th Foot, Captain Skinner.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. TROOP SHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOP SHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain Samuel P. Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from England. She left Portsmouth on the 14th, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the 20th, arrived at Malta on the 24th, and left on the 25th; arrived at Port Said on the 29th January, Suez on the 4th, and Aden on the 11th February, with 37 officers, 17 ladies, and 18 children, and 1,045 men, 126 women, and 130 children, and 14 men volunteers of the 105th Foot. During the voyage there were five births and one death, and one horse died. The following is the list of officers:—

R. H. A., Lieutenant C. B. Wickham, wife, and child.
6th Brig. R. A., Major W. H. Wardle, and wife.
8th Brig. R. A., Lt. Col. J. H. Hills; Major L. F. Hall, wife and child; Captain F. W. Carey and wife.
11th Brig. R. A., Colonel P. G. Pipon, wife and two daughters; Lieut.-Col. C. Raikes and wife; Majors J. P. Carey; P. E. Hill, wife and three children; W. N. Harris, wife and three children; H. B. Mule; Surg. Major J. M. Fiddes; Surgeon R. Batho, wife and two children; Captain C. H. Campbell, wife and two children; Surgeons W. Keir; C. Spurway and wife; Captains H. F. Nicholas; J. Lock, wife and three children; G. R. Gambier; Surgeon F. A. J. Cocksedge; Captain J. T. Jenkin; Vet. Surg. S. T. Croddard; Lieutenants J. S. Quale and wife; A. Radford and wife; J. P. Freeth; A. S. Griffiths; C. W. Weston; W. L. David-on; T. W. Miles and wife; Qr. Mr. W. Gunn, wife and five children; Lieutenants J. R. Joc-lyn; T. E. Cooker; H. C. M. Woods; G. P. Owen and wife; F. S. Beaver; W. S. Walford; E. V. Selves; P. W. Thring.
19th Brig. R. A., Captain F. R. Roberts.
20th Brig., Lieutenant R. G. W. Hepbourne.
1-2 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. H. L. Dawson.
1-3 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. H. I Ferguson.
1-8 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. H. W. Briscoe.
2-7 Regiment, Lieutenant H. W. Dive.
2-12 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. G. H. Thompson.
2-22 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. O. E. M. Davis
37 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. R. H. Saddler.
45 Regiment, Lieutenant H. E. Hudson.
51 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. A. A. Lane.
59 Regiment, Sub. Lieut. C. G. Kennedy.
5-Regiment, Sub. Lieut. A. G. Leonard.
6? Regiment, Sub. Lieut. C. Beatson.
6? Regiment, Sub. Lieut. J. H. Robotham.
6? Regiment, Sub. Lieut. W. G. Yate.
70th Regiment, Sub. Lieuts. F. R. O. Kane W. Lambert.
74 Regiment, Captain J. M. Warren and Sub. Lieut. R. J. Barter.
Vet. Dept., Vet. Surg. J. Mathews and J. R. Rayment.
71 Regiment, Lieut. J. Mitchell Innes, to be landed at Malta.
74 Regiment, Lieut. C. W. Carey, to be landed at Malta.

BOMBAY RACES.—1874.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Nineveh, Ft.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mozuffer.
" "	c a h	Munsoor, Ft.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear, Ft.
Major Lindsay's	b a h	Arab Child.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	g a c	Blood Royal.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Amnesty.
"	b a h	Bow Leg, Ft.
"	b a c	Blooming Star, Ft.
"	g a c	Hopeful, Ft.
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.
"	g a h	Nineveh.
"	g a h	Kaldar.
"	c a h	Kingfisher (late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a h	Tokay.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Silvertail.
" "	g a h	Mozuffer.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Merry Legs.
"	b a h	Adonis.

1st February 1874.

Mr. Cowie's	b a h	Marquis.

THE DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.

1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	g a h	Light Dragoon.
Major G's	g a h	Blue Danube (late Herat).
"	g a g	Old Court.
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.
Capt. Dent's	c a p	Jamil.
Mr. Elliot's	c a g	The Stoic.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.

1st October.

Mr. B.'s	b a g	The Clown.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

1st June 1873.

Mr. Elliot's	b aus m	Satanella.
Mr. Wheal's	b aus m	Phillipine.

1st February 1874.

The Confederates'	b aus g	Ranger.
Mr. Downall's	b w h	Quack.
Mr. Kelly Maitland's		Kingcraft.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerakhoor.
"	b a g	Bombay.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	b a c	Mahboob.
Capt. Dent's	b a g	Mahorook.
Mr. Walter's	g a g	Quip.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a g	Outram.

1st October.

Capt. Dent's	bk a g	Saladin.
Mr. B.'s	b a g	The Clown.

1st February 1874.

Mr. B.'s	c a p	Gend'arme.

THE DERBY.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Eldrum.
"	g a h	Saum.
"	g a h	Nineveh.
"	g a h	Kaldar.
"	c a g	Kingfisher (late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mozuffer.
" "	c a h	Munsoor.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Adonis.
"	b a h	Bow Leg.
"	b a c	Blooming Star.
"	g a c	Hopeful.
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.
"	b a h	Arab Child.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	g a c	Blood Royal.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

1st June 1873.

Mr. Jones's	b aus g	Middy.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st June 1873.

Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	c a g	Mahboob.
Capt. Dent's	c a p	Jamil.
Mr. Elliot's	c a g	The Stoic.
Mr. Walter's	g a g	Quip.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a g	Amnesty.
Major Lindsay's	b a h	Chieftain.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerakhoor.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

1st June 1873.

Major G.'s	b aus f	Inheritress.
Mr. Jones's	b aus g	Middy.

1st February 1874.

The Confederates'	b aus g	Ranger.
Mr. Jones's	g aus g	Baronet.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.
"	g a h	Nineveh.
"	g a h	Kaldar.
"	c a h	Kingfisher (late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mozuffer.
" "	c a h	Munsoor.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Bow Leg.
"	b a h	Adonis.
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.
"	b a h	Arab Child.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	g a c	Blood Royal.
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.

THE ELEPHANTA STAKES.

1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	g a h	Light Dragoon.
Major G's	g a h	Blue Danube (late Herat.)
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.
Major Lindsay's	b a h	Chieftain.
Mr. Jones's	b a h	Moosa.

1st October.

Capt. Dent's	b a h	Gold Dust.
Mr. Merry's	g a h	Kildare.

H. H. ALI SHA'S CUP.

1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.
"	g a h	Nineveh, Ft.
"	g a h	Kaldar.
"	b a c	Lachin.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mozuffer.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear, Ft.
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Bow Leg.
"	b a h	Adonis.
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.
"	b a h	Arab Child.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	g a c	Blood Royal.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.

THE MANSFIELD STAKES.

1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	b w m	Lady Morris.
Major G's	b aus f	Inheritress.
Mr. Elliot's	b aus m	Satanella.
Mr. Jones's	b aus g	Middy.

1st February 1874.

The Confederates'	b aus g	Ranger.
Mr. Downall's	b w h	Quack.
Mr. Jones's	g aus h	Baronet.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

15th December 1873.

Major G.'s	b g a g	Craigforth.
Mr. Walters'	g a g	Gwalior.
Mr. B's	c a g	Zephyr.
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	b a h	Frederick.
Mr. Ali bin Amer's	g a h	Suez.
"	g a h	Ooyan.
Mr. Abdool Rizzack Subey's	g a h	Moselle.
Mr. Ahmed Adwanee's	b a h	Black Leg.

15th January 1874.

Mr. Abdool Rahamon's	g a h	Emperor.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sirmust.
Mr. Husei Kuan's	g a h	Behram.
Mr. Ali bin Amer's	g a h	Khyser.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Hony. Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

[ADVT.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE BANGALORE RACES, 1874.

STEWARDS.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., Col. Pearse, Major Stewart, Major Peile, Major Lindsay, Dr. Orr, C.B., Major Barton Capt. Phillipe, and Capt. Hubbersty.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 14TH JULY.

FIRST RACE—"Trial Stakes."—Rs. 400. All horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Winner of one season 5 lbs., two, 10 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

SECOND RACE—"H. H. the Mysore Maharaja's Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For maiden Arab and Mysore bred horses. Arab weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. 1½ miles. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables or in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 300

THIRD RACE—"Maiden Galloway Purse."—For Arab Galloways. Rs. 350 from the fund. 1½ miles. Weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. Rs. 50 for a start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 150

FOURTH RACE—"Bangalore Cup".—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English and Colonial and Country bred maidens. Weight for age and class. Mysore bred horses allowed 1 stone. 1¾ miles. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables or in *bona-fide* different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 300

FIFTH RACE—"The Criterion."—Rs. 350. For all Arab and Country bred horses, the property of Officers of the Services. Weight for age and class raised one stone. R. C. G. R. Rs. 100 for a start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 75
" 1st July ... ... " 100

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 16TH JULY.

FIRST RACE—"The Mysore Commission Cup."—Value Rs. 1,500. Terms hereafter.

SECOND RACE—"The Mysore Cup."—Value Rs. 750. For all maiden Arabs. R. C. and distance. Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Winner of the Maharajah's Cup 7 lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

THIRD RACE—"Arab Plate."—For all Arabs. Rs. 400 from the Fund. Weight for age 1½ miles Winners of one season 7 lbs. additional; of two, 10 lbs.; of three or more, 12 lbs. Winner of Maharaja's Cup 5 lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

FOURTH RACE—"The Stewards' Cup."—Value Rs. 600. For all Colonial and Country bred Maidens, the property of Officers of the Civil and Military Services. Weight for age. Mysore bred horses allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Bangalore Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. R. C. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

FIFTH RACE—"The Officers' Challenge Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses, the property of Officers of H. M.'s Service serving in the Mysore Division. G. R. 1 mile. Weight for age and class raised one stone. Winners of the meeting 7 lbs. extra. Rs. 75 for a start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 75
" 1st July ... ... " 100

SIXTH RACE—"Hack Race."—Terms to be notified on the 1st of July.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 18TH JULY.

FIRST RACE—"Grand Stand Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners of the season, once 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs. extra. 2 miles. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

SECOND RACE—"The Bedouin Handicap."—Rs. 350. For all Arabs. 1½ miles. To close and name 15th July. Handicap to be declared at 8 A. M. of 17th July.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 100 P. P.

THIRD RACE—"The Waler Purse"—Rs. 400. For all Colonial horses. R. C. and distance. Weight for age. Winners of one season 5 lbs., of two or more seasons 7 lbs. additional. Winner of the meeting once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs. extra. Weights accumulative. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 75
" 1st July ... ... " 100

FOURTH RACE—"The Galloway Purse."—For all Arab Galloways. R. C. and distance. Rs. 300 from the Fund. Weight for age. Rs. 75 for a start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 75
" 1st July ... ... " 100

FIFTH RACE—"The Ladies' Purse."—Value Rs. 200 For all bona-fide ladies' horses either English or Colonial (Race-horses excluded) that have been in possession of and have carried the owner for 3 months previous to the meeting, and have not been trained prior to 1st July. ½ mile, G. R. To name at noon on the previous day.

SIXTH RACE—"The Charger Stakes"—For all officers' horses that have been ridden on parade before, and have not run during the meeting. Rs. 350. 1 mile. G. R. Arabs 9 st. 7 lbs. Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs. To name at noon the day before the race.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 75 P. P.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 21ST JULY.

FIRST RACE—"The Akbaree Purse."—Value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Arathoon and Mullapah Chetty. A Handicap for all Arabs that have started during the meeting. Highest weight 9 st. 8 lbs. R. C. and distance. Rs. 50 for a start.

Entrance 1st March... ... ... Rs. 50
" 1st May ... ... " 100
" 1st July ... ... " 200

SECOND RACE—"Bangalore Handicap."—Rs. 350. For all horses that have started during the meeting. 1½ miles. To close and name at 8 A.M. on the 20th. Handicap to be published at noon on the 20th.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 100 P. P.

THIRD RACE—"The Desert Handicap."—Value Rs. 400. For all maiden Arabs. R. C. and a distance. To close and name 1st July. Rs. 50 for a start.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 100

FOURTH RACE—"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 400. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above selling price to go to the Fund. Price Rs. 700, weight 7 st.; 5 lbs. to be allowed for every Rs. 200 up to Rs. 3,000 1 mile. To close at noon on the 20th July.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 100 P. P.

FIFTH RACE—"The Colonial Handicap."—Open to officers of the Civil and Military services. Rs. 350. For all Colonial maidens. To close and name at noon on the 13th July. Handicap to be declared at 8 A.M. on the 20th July. R. C. and distance.

Entrance ... ... Rs. 100 P. P.

SIXTH RACE—"Pony Race."—Terms to be notified on the 1st of July.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, 23RD JULY.

FIRST RACE—"Winners' Handicap."—For English, Colonial and Country-bred horses. 1½ miles. Rs. 300 from the Fund. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 15. Rs. 100 for a start. Rs. 50 for each race won. To close and declare at noon the day before the race.

SECOND RACE—"Winners' Handicap."—For Arab and Mysore bred horses 1½ miles. Rs. 300 from the Fund. Forced for winners, optional to losers at Rs. 15. Rs. 100 for a start. Rs. 50 for each race won. To close and declare at noon the day before the race.

THIRD RACE—"Consolation Stakes."—A Handicap. Rs. 200 from the Fund. 1½ miles. For all English, Colonial and Country bred horses that have started during the meeting and not won. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon the day before the race.

FOURTH RACE—"Consolation Stakes."—A Handicap. Rs. 200 from the Fund. 1½ miles. For all Arab and Mysore bred horses that have started during the meeting and not won. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon the day before the race.

FIFTH RACE—"The Ladies' Purse."—For Arabs. Value Rs. 200. For all bona fide ladies' horses (Race-horses excluded that have been in possession of, and carried the owner for 3 months previous to the meeting and not been trained prior to the 1st July. ½ mile. G. R. To name at noon on the previous day.

SIXTH RACE—"A Hurdle Race."—Terms to be notified on the 1st of July.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS FOR JULY.

	½ A Mile. 3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years & aged.	¾ of a Mile. 3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years & aged.
	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
English	9 4	10 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	9 1	9 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape	8 1	8 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country bred	6 6	7 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabs	5 6	6 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1 Mile.				1¼ Mile.			
English	8 11	9 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	8 9	9 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape	7 9	8 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country bred	5 10	6 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabs	4 10	5 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1½ Mile.				1¾ Mile.			
English	8 7	9 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	8 6	9 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape	7 6	8 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country bred	5 1	6 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabs	4 1	5 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 Miles.				2½ Miles.			
English	8 4	9 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	8 4	9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape	7 4	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country bred	4 10	6 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabs	3 10	5 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 Miles.				4 Miles.			
English	...	9 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australian	...	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape	...	7 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country bred	...	5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabs	...	4 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RULES.

1.—New Calcutta Racing Rules with Sliding scale of weights (Local rules excepted.)

2.—Owners to pay Rs. 20 subscription for each horse entered.

3.—A Horse walking over is to receive half the public money once during the meeting, and the entrance money and forfeits on all occasions. In Cup Races three Horses in separate interests must start, or the Cup will be withheld, unless the terms of the Race specify to the contrary.

4.—Horses to be at the starting post precisely at the hour named in the Bill, or they will be liable to be left out of the Race.

5. Weight for age in Arab races is reduced 7 lbs.

6.—Any objection to a horses' weight being incorrectly entered in the Race Bill must be made before the Race.

7.—Native Jockeys will be allowed 4 lbs. when riding with professional Europeans.

8.—All Colonial and English horses landed direct from Country of birth allowed 5 lbs. if landed within 8 months from 1st of July 1874 and 3 lbs. if landed within 12 months from same date.

9.—The [illegible] for aging each horse is Rs. 10.

10.—Winners of lotteries to pay 3 per cent. to the Fund on the gross value of each lottery.

11.—All communications are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Races.

R. C. STEWART, Major,
Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Races.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CRESSWELL, 464 tons, Captain L. White, will sail to-day in ballast for Colombo.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 1002 tons, Captain J. Carruthers, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE S. S. CARNAC, from Carwar and Coast, arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo, a gentleman, and 118 deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain T. Bauchamp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (December 17th) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub Lieut R. S. Leslie and servant, Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. W. T. Blanchard and servant, and nineteen deck passengers.

THE A.-H. LLOYDS Co.'s S. S. [illegible], 660 tons, Captain G. Lucovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (January 15th), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah and Aden with seventy-eight pilgrims, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—[illegible] cases [illegible], 6 cases toys, 4 cases chemical powder, 10 cases preserved milk, 19 cases cotton goods, 15 barrels [illegible], 6 cases metal goods, and 36 cases glass beads. From Jeddah—16 packages gold and silver coin and 98 packages gum. From Aden—1,891 packages ivory, 46 cases gum, 1 case machinery, 7 packages [illegible], 61 packages incense, 26 bags coffee, [illegible] packages [illegible], and 1 case honey.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 1833 tons, Captain W. Soames, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—40 packages wine, 1 case brandy, 30 cases [illegible], [illegible] packages parcels, 567 boxes specie, [illegible] valuables, 2 packages [illegible], [illegible] barrels flour, 20 bales [illegible], 2 packages cotton and woolens, 2 packages boots, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case cloth, 1 bale quilts, 1 package umbrellas, 1 case cloth, 18 cases cutlery, 2 cases saddlery, 3 cases velvet, 3 cases machinery, 27 cases copper sheets, 2 cases yellow metal sheets, 14 packages hydraulic pipes, 178 packages ivory, 2 cases [illegible], [illegible] packages unknown, 1 box coffee, and 683 packages cotton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia was solemnized on Friday the 23rd inst., in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox and Anglican Churches respectively. In St. Petersburg the day was observed as a general holiday, and the city was profusely decorated. The ceremony, as performed first by the Greek ecclesiastics, and secondly by the Dean of Westminister, is thus described by the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—

At half-past twelve o'clock, those who had been invited to be present at the ceremony began to assemble at the Winter Palace. There were members of the Holy Synod, with others of the high clergy; members of the Council of the Empire; senators and ambassadors; the members of the Corps Diplomatique, accompanied by their wives; general officers, officers of the guard, of the army and navy, and eminent Russian and foreign merchants of the two first guilds. All the ladies wore the national costume, all the men were in full uniform. Shortly after one o'clock, the procession of all the royal personages passed through the Salle des Ameirics, the bride wearing a crown, and leaning on the arm of the Duke of Edinburgh. On their arrival at the church, the Duke and Grand Duchess took their places in front of the altar, where were standing the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and several of the chief priests, attired in magnificent vestments. The Emperor and Empress were on the right of the altar, the Prince of Wales and the Russian Grand Dukes standing oposite. The most interesting parts of the ceremony, were the handing of the rings to the bride and bridegroom, the crowning of the Royal couple, and the procession of the newly wedded pair, with Metropolitan and clergy, Prince Arthur and others, round the analogion, or lectern; the bride and bridegroom carrying lighted candles in their left hands. The singing was remarkably fine, and the chanting of the Lord's Prayer was especially magnificent. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom were saluted by the Emperor and Empress most affectionately, and immediately all proceeded to the Salle d'Alexandre, where the Protestant marriage was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, assisted by the Rev. Messrs A Thompson and Kingsford. The bride was given away by the Emperor, Prince Arthur being the bestman. The Duke and the Grand Duchess used Prayer-books which had been sent them by Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duchess carried a bouquet of myrtle sent by the Queen from Osborne. Dean Stanley read a special prayer, composed by himself for the occasion, and the Russian choir chanted the psalms, and sang an anthem, which was admirably rendered. No instrumental music was performed at either service, both in this respect being in accord with the rules of the Greek Church, which forbids the use of musical instruments in worship. After this ceremony, the Emperor and Empress again saluted the bride and bridegroom. The bride wore a silver embroidered robe and an Imperial mantle of purple, a diamond crown and diamond collar, her rich lace veil being adorned with orange flowers. The Empress wore a gold robe and a Russian headdress of diamonds. The Princess of Wales was attired in a pearl-grey dress, and wore a diamond headdress and pearl neck lace. The Czarevna wore a dress of gold and white, and a diamond headdress. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the uniform of a Russian naval officer, and Prince Arthur in that of the English Rifle Brigade. The Czarewich wore the uniform of a Russian general. Three high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church stood in front, while the Protestant ceremony was being performed, and the Russian Metropolitan, with three chief priests, stood on the altar steps during the service. At three o'clock the ceremony had concluded, and at half-past four all the Royal personages were present at the banquet in the Salle Nicholas. Four toasts were drunk. The first was "The healths of the Emperor, the Empress, and Queen Victoria," which was followed by a salute of fifty-one guns; next came, "The health of the Bride and Bridegroom," with a second salute of fifty-one guns; next "The health of the Imperial Family of Russia," followed by a salute of thirty-one guns. Lastly came "The Clergy and all Faithful Subjects of the Czar," with again a salute of thirty-one guns. A concert of vocal and instumental music was performed during the banquet.

The banquet was followed by a ball in St. George's Hall, in which all the Royal and Imperial personages present at the wedding took part, and at eleven o'clock the Duke and his bride left for Tsarkoe Selo, where they did not arrive until after midnight. The platform of the railway station was illuminated with Bengal lights, as well as all the houses from the station to the palace. Their Royal Highnesses met with a very enthusiastic reception. The city of St. Petersburg was brilliantly illuminated, and the illuminations were repeated on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

The Emperor, the Royal guests, and the Grand Dukes left StPetersburg on Saturday morning for Gatschina, where an Imperial hunt had been ordered. The Imperial and Royal party returned to St. Petersburg in the evening. On Sunday, the Dean of Westminster preached at the English church in aid of the relief fund now raising, for the sufferers by the dearth in the Samara Province. The Emperor and the Imperial family, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the Prince of Denmark, went to the parade of officers which is held every Sunday in the Michael Manége. At the conclusion of the parade, the commanding officers of the different corps were presented to the foreign Princes by the Czar. In the evening, the Grand Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg gave a concert, at which all the Princes except the Duke of Edinburgh were present. The programme, in deference to English custom, was entirely composed of sacred music. On Monday, a grand parade of about 30,000 troops of all arms, was held at St. Petersburg before the Winter Palace in honour of the Prince of Wales, the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh held a grand reception at the Winter Palace on Wednesday, and at night a State performance was given at the opera, when the Imperial family and their illustrious visitors were present. The city was again illuminated. The festivities will continue at St. Petersburg until the middle of next week, and will then be resumed at Moscow.

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

News has been received from the Gold Coast to the 11th inst. All the troops had been landed, and the 42nd and the Rifles had marched to the front; but the 23rd had been ordered to embark again, on account of the deficiency of carriers to convey ammunition and stores for their use. An attempt was to be made to raise a corps of 1,000 carriers in the west. Sir Garnet Wolseley with his staff had arrived at the Prah. Captain Glover, with 1,500 men, was on his way to join him. The news from the line of march was favourable, and the interior is said to have been found much more healthy than the coast. The *Western Morning News* correspondent telegraphs that King Koffee has made overtures for peace, offering to pay gold dust at the rate of £2,000 per diem since the war commenced. General Wolseley peremptorily refused these terms, intimating however, that if a satisfactory indemnity were paid, he had no desire to destroy Coomassie. Meanwhile our forces were pushing forward, and would undoubtedly arrive at the capital before terms were settled. The *Times* correspondent thinks, it is likely enough, that the Ashantee king will take little notice of our troops so long as they remain on this side of the river. When they do cross over, he may endeavour to conciliate Sir Garnet Wolseley with fair words, but it is more probable that the Ashantee will meet us about half way to Coomassie, and fight hard to the last, and that when Coomassie is taken, the King and his nobles will commit suicide.

[illegible] the previous day at three o'clock "there was no idea in the public mind that anything of the kind was so near;" and Mr. Childers, addressing his supporters at Pontefract on Monday said that "when on Saturday last, he heard that Parliament was about to be dissolved, he was as much surprised as any one could be." Mr. Gladstone's reasons for the usual course taken by the Government will be found below; but there have been rumours that the [illegible] causes which precipitated the appeal to the [illegible] doubtful position of Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] differences which exist in [illegible] corre- [illegible] beforehand [illegible] the cause of the Minis[illegible] doubt that its suddenness has ca[illegible] irritation both among Liberals and Conservatives. Many members and candidates are abroad, and it is doubtful as to some of them, whether they can be back in time for the elections. The haste with which the borough elections will be got through is unprecedented. There will be no time to canvass, and it is believed that in some districts there will hardly be time to place the addresses of the candidates in the hands of all the voters before the voting day.

On Monday the Queen held a Council at Osborne, at which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Aberdare were present, and immediately on the breaking up of the Council, the proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament was issued. The writs are to be returnable on Thursday, March 5. All the writs for the boroughs and counties were posted on Monday evening, and the writs for Ireland and Scotland were forwarded from the Crown Office by the same night's post, together with the proclamation, and a special proclamation for an election of Scottish representative peers. Some of the borough nominations have been fixed for to-day (Friday), and before the end of next week probably all the English borough elections will be decided. By the 14th of February it is expected that with very few exceptions the elections will be over, and the new Parliament returned.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Greenwich fills more than three columns of the *Times*. Having stated that her Majesty has been advised to dissolve Parliament, and has graciously accepted the advice, the right hon. gentleman proceeds to solicit re-election. Mr. Gladstone holds that "the welfare of the country can never be effectually promoted by a Government which is not invested with adequate authority," and he says:—

That authority, which was in 1868 amply confided by the nation to the Liberal party and its leaders, if it has now sunk below the point necessary for the due defence and prosecution of the public interests, can in no way be so legitimately and effectually restored as by an appeal to the people, who, by their reply to such an appeal, may place beyond all challenge two great questions—the first, what they think of the manner in which the commission granted in 1868 has been executed; the second, what further commission they now think fit to give to their representatives, and to what hands its fulfilment and the administration of the Government are to be entrusted.

The right hon. gentleman does not attempt to set out in full, the causes which have convinced the Government that the time has now come for appealing to the country, but refers to such of them as embrace matters of fact, rather than of opinion. He enlarges upon the difficulty in which the Government were placed by Mr. Disraeli's refusal to take office after the defeat of the Ministry on the Irish University Bill, and comes to the conclusion that "the question whether Ministers ought to retain or to abandon office should be decided by a general election, with the opportunity which it affords for broad declarations of policy and issues truly national, as it cannot be satisfactorily solved by isolated contests, of which the issue is in a greater degree dependant on close discipline and finished and concentrated organization." Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to state what in his opinion the new Parliament will have to do. He does not dwell on such "elementary and ever-abiding duties as the maintenance of the country's honour, of the general peace, of the rights of all classes, of our insular security;" "but I will state," he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our Foreign policy upon a resolution, to ask from foreign Powers nothing but what in like circumstances we should give ourselves, and as steadily to respect their rights as we would tenaciously uphold our own." As to the Ashantee war, "we shall aim at the establishment, not only of peace, but of, friendship with the Ashantees, and we shall, I hope, seek to draw from what has happened, a lesson on the duty of avoiding in future the first entrance into equivocal and entangling engagements. Meantime we repose the utmost confidence in the British general, officers, and soldiers, and we cherish the hope, that we are about to emerge at an early date, and on good terms, from the conflict." The address proceeds:—

I fear that the time has not yet come when you can anticipate a diminution in the calls for legislative labour. Permanent and solid as is the union of the three kingdoms, they present varieties of circumstance, of organization; and even of law. These varieties, combined with the vast development of Imperial interests, add seriously to the duties of Parliament, which, indeed, have reached a point where they seem, for the present to defy all efforts to overtake them. I think we ought not only to admit, but to welcome, every improvement in the organization of local and subordinate authority, which under the unquestioned control of Parliament, would tend to lighten its labours and to expedite the public business.

On the Education Act Mr. Gladstone does not doubt, with regard to "one or two points, calculated to create an amount of uneasiness out of proportion to their real importance or difficulty," that "the wisdom of the renovated legislature will discover the means of their accommodation." Local government, more particularly in reference to the metropolis, and the extention of the benefits conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to be dealt with; and the laws respecting the transfer, the descent, and the occupation of land; the laws respecting game, the laws respecting the sale of spiritous liquors, the laws affecting the relations between employer and employed, the laws of rating and of local government, are, Mr. Gladstone says, among the subjects likely to come in turn under the notice of the new Parliament. Expressing his satisfaction at the rise of wages in the agricultural districts, which he regards as "a new guarantee for the stability of the throne and institutions of the country," Mr. Gladstone passes to the consideration of the county franchise. He says:—

I have never concealed my opinion that those institutions will be further strengthened by granting to the counties generally that extended franchise which has been conceded with general satisfaction to the towns, and to the populations of a number of rural districts with a central village, which may perhaps be called peasant-boroughs. I earnestly desire to witness the formation of a mature public opinion on a subject which has hardly yet obtained all the attention which it deserves. I, for one will say nothing upon it that could tend to arouse the jealousies of class or of party; and I cherish the hope, that at no distant day our loyal, patient, and, as I hold, intelligent, peasantry may together with the other important classes now unenfranchised, for no other reason than that they reside beyond the boundaries of boroughs, receive this boon at the hands of the Legislature, without conflict, without intrigue, and by general consent.

The next subject dealt with is Finance, on which Mr. Gladstone observes:—

Upon a review of the finance of the last five years, we are enabled to state that, notwithstanding the purchase of the telegraphs for a sum exceeding £9,000,000, the aggregate amount of the National Debt has been reduced by more than £20,000,000; that taxes have been lowered or abolished (over and above any amount imposed) to the extent of £12,500,000; that during the present year the Alabama Indemnity has been paid, and the charge of the Ashantee war will be met out of revenue; and that in estimating as we can now venture [illegible] dwell on the great work of liberation which has been accomplished by its aid. Mainly, perhaps, on this account, it has been borne with an exemplary patience. But no Government has ever been able to make it perpetual, like our taxes in general, or even to obtain its renewal for any very long term of years. Since 1860 it has been granted by an annual Act. During a long time, for reasons on which it is not necessary for me here to dwell, the country cherished, together with the desire, the expectation or hope of its extinction. But the sum annually drawn from it formed so heavy an item in the accounts from year to year that it appeared to have grown unmanageable. It has, however, been the happy fortune of Mr. Lowe [illegible] down, first from 6d. to 4d., and then from 4d. to 3d. in the pound. The proceeds of the income tax for the present year are expected to be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 and at a sacrifice for the financial year of something less than £4,500,000, the country may enjoy the advantage and relief of its total repeal. I do not hesitate to affirm that an effort should now be made to attain this advantage, nor to declare that, according to my judgment, it is in present circumstances practicable.

"A free breakfast table" seems to be hinted at in the sentence which follows:—"We ought not to aid the rates, and remove the income tax, without giving to the general consumer, and giving him simultaneously, some marked relief in the class of articles of popular consumption." Remarking that he has already by these proposals got rid of more than the surplus he expects, Mr. Gladstone proceeds:—"I have said nothing to preclude the Government from asking Parliament to consider, in conjunction with those great remissions, what moderate assistance could be had from judicious adjustments of existing taxes. And it is scarcely necessary for me to add that, admitting, as I do admit, the declarations of 1868, I for one could not belong to a Government which did not on every occasion seek to enlarge its resources by a wise economy." Mr. Gladstone concludes with a contrast of the forty years' rule of the Liberal party, with the forty years of Tory rule which preceeded it.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone addressed an open air meeting of the electors of Greenwich on Blackheath. The weather was foggy, and there was a steady drizzling rain, but about 2,000 persons assembled to hear the speech. Mr. Gladstone defended himself for dissolving in January, on the ground that Mr. Disraeli, having been offered the Government last year, "ran away." Finding that their strength was ebbing away, and Mr. Disraeli not being willing to take office, the Government had no choice but to dissolve. They could not request her Majesty to pray and beseech the Conservative leader to do that which he had already refused. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, threw all the blame, if any inconvenience had happened to the electors in consequence of the appeal to the country at the present time, on the Conservative party. Answering the charge made by Mr. Disraeli in his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, that the Government had been too neglectful of foreign affairs and too energetic in their home policy, Mr. Gladstone said—"There is no more convenient method of handling the politics of the day, when you feel you have a bad case upon the domestic concerns of the country than to invite attention to foreign policy. In being called away from domestic affairs to foreign policy you are called to run away from what you have the power of discussing and comprehending to discuss that which is extremely difficult adequately to study and comprehend. You are called away from daylight into the dark, and when it is proposed to abandon the policy of economy and propose estimates unscrupulously high, and lay burdens on the country unnecessarily great, there is no such easy mode of giving effect to those designs as exciting the country with vague alarms and imaginary apprehensions on the subject of foreign policy." After dwelling for some time on Mr. Disraeli's reference to the conduct of the Government with respect to the Straits of Malacca—the only treaty on which subject Mr. Gladstone asserted, was concluded when Mr. Disraeli was in office—the Premier passed on to the financial measures which were contemplated by the Government. On this subject Mr. Gladstone was careful to have it understood that by repeal of the income tax he meant its total and absolute repeal His statement was received with loud and long-continued cheering. Any attempt (he said) to tamper with this or that schedule of the income tax I am convinced would fail, and likewise impair the general stability and credit of the finances of the country. He proceeded to say that if they relieved local rates, and if they repealed the income tax, it was absolutely impossible that with any kind of justice they should forget the general consumer. After some further remarks on his subject, he went on to say, "I have told you fairly that I do not think it would be possible to make up the sum necessary for what is to be done without some adjustments of taxation which would tend to an increase of relief. There are some things that I am perfectly certain the people would be well satisfied to pay taxes for, if they got rid of such large burdens as those which I have pointed out. In some shape or other, and to some moderate extent, if the property of the country be so largely relieved as it would be by the repeal of the income tax, it is perfectly palm that property ought to make some further contribution to the public burden." Mr. Gladstone concluded by insisting on the necessity of Liberal union, and declaring that he would never lead one section only of the Liberal party.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire was published on Monday. He does not think it necessary at present to consider whether Mr. Gladstone has advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament as a means of avoiding the humbling confession that he has, in a fresh violation of constitutional law, persisted in retaining for several months a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or to postpone or evade the day of reckoning for a war carried on without communication with Parliament, and the expenditure for which Parliament has not sanctioned.

It is sufficient to point out, that if under any circumstances the course—altogether unprecedented—of calling together Parliament by special summons for the despatch of business, and then dissolving it before its meeting, could be justified, there is in the present case no reason whatever suggested why this was not done six weeks ago, and why the period of the year usually devoted to business before Easter, which must now be wasted, should not thus have been saved.

The right hon. gentleman finds in Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative," nothing definite as to the policy he would pursue except this—that, having the prospect of a large surplus, he will, if retained in power, devote that surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any party or any ministry.

But what is remarkable in his proposals is that, on the one hand, they are accompanied by the disquieting information that the surplus, in order to make it adequate, must be enlarged by an "adjustment," which must mean an increase of existing taxes, and that on the other hand, his principal measures of relief will be the diminution of local taxation and the abolition of the income tax—measures which the conservative party have always favoured, and which the Prime Minister and his friends have always opposed. Gentlemen, I have ever endeavoured, and if returned to Parliament I shall, whether in or out of office, continue the endeavour, to propose or support all measures calculated to improve the condition of the people of this kingdom. But I do not think this great end is advanced by incessant and harassing legislation. The English people are governed by their customs as much as by their laws, and there is nothing they more dislike than unnecessary restraint and meddling interference in their affairs. Generally speaking, I should say of the administration of the last five years, that it would have been better for us all if there had been a little more energy in our foreign policy, and a little less in our domestic legislation.

The right hon. gentleman proceeds:—

By an act of folly or of ignorance rarely equalled, the present Ministry relinquished a treaty which secured us the freedom of the Straits of Malacca for our trade with China and Japan, and they at the same time entering, on the West Coast of Africa, into those "equivocal and entangling engagements" which the Prime Minister now deprecates, involved us in the Ashantee war. The honour of the country now requires that we should prosecute that war with a vigour necessary to ensure success; but when that honour is vindicated, it will be the duty of Parliament to inquire by what means we were led into a costly and destructive contest which neither Parliament nor the country have ever sanctioned, and of the necessity or justice of which, in its origin, they have not been made aware. The question of a further reform of the House of Commons is again suggested by the Minister, I think, unwisely. The argument for extending to the counties the household franchise of the towns, on the ground of the existing system being anomalous, is itself fallacious. There has always been a difference between the franchises of the two divisions of the country, and no one has argued more strongly than the present Prime Minister, against [illegible] them from any share in the government of one portion of the United Kingdom. Others again urge him to pursue his peculiar policy by disestablishing the Anglican, as he has despoiled the Irish Church; while trusted colleagues in his Cabinet openly concur with them in their desire, altogether to thrust religion from the place which it ought to occupy in national education. These, gentlemen, are solemn issues, and the impending general election must decide them. Their solution must be arrived at when Europe is more deeply stirred than at any period since the Reformation, and when the cause of civil liberty and religious freedom mainly depends upon the strength and stability of England. I ask you to return me to the House of Commons to resist every proposal which may impair that strength, and to support by every means her imperial sway.

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PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

JANUARY 31 1874.

Contempt of Court."—Neglecting to attend a Levée.

Theatrical Note.—Nett profits are generally the result of a good "cast."

The great Church for Funeral Ceremonies in the Metropolis ought evidently to be Saint Pall's.

ARS PATET OMNIBUS.

Art-Critic.—"'Call yourself a p'fessional Crossin'-Sweeper, an' can't strike a better wolute than that!—an South Kensi'ton open three days a week gratis!!"

ARTISTIC ANECDOTE.

An amateur of painting was being shown over a collection by a friend. The former mistook a picture by Doré for one of Tissot's.

"Tissot," exclaimed the amateur, confidently.

"Tisn't so," replied his friend.

[Here ended their friendship.

A TREMENDOUS SELL.

Fidgety Old Bachelor (who hates juvenile parties, and has come two hours later than he was asked, so as to avoid the children)—"So sorry to be late—I'm dreadfully afraid I've missed all the darling little ones!"

Lively Hostess—"O dear, no. Our supper has been put off two hours—The darling little ones are having tea, but they'll be down directly for '*Sir Roger de Coverley*'; so you're just in time to help us clear the room, and join in a regular romp!"

SEANCE FOR CICERO.

Arise, O Marcus Tullius, from Elysian shades below,
Or else descend from the higher spheres where all good niggers go.
We cite thee from the Spirit World with not an idle aim;
Instruct us how to speak in full, as thou wast wont, thy name.

Our scholars are agreed that we should talk the Latin tongue
By no means as we used to in the days when we were young.
But, since in what particulars they somewhat disagree,
Come thou, and teach us how to say thy native A B C.

Not all alike their vowels Latin races do intone;
And variance makes their consonants no models for our own.
French can't, nor can Italians, talk exactly as did you—
They differ from us Britons; from each other differ, too.

We "pater" rhyme with "mater"; both with "'tater:" did you that,
Or in "mater," a as ah sound, and in "pater" as in "Pat"?
We make i the same in "ira" as we do in "swipes" or smite;
E in "ejus" as in "Eton"—are we wrong or are we right?

A s u in "Tuesday" we pronounce in "tu" did ye, profess.
To t in the penultimate gave you e'er the sound of s?
With modern priests of the Roman Church for that's the usual way.
Was it as g soft or as y you spoke the letter j?

Materialise thyself and speak thy lesson, or expound
By raps on the mahogany which we are sitting round.
Was your c hard, or was it soft, above all, please to show;
And tell, O tell us, if we ought to call the Kikero!

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Ellitt—Lyon & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

899 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.

FOR PENANG.

934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

464 Cresswell, White—Remington & Co.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Essoobboy.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
398 Decide, Hyssens—H. A Sedick.
530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.
10 7 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Joinville, Sognen, Hajee Salon Seedeek.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1249 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.
1328 Frospiro, Wilmarth—The Captain.
698 Schah Jehan, Freebody.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1727 Gwalior, Haslewood—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

954 Aristocrat, Bowick—Alsen, Riebe, & Co.
1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newmann—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1412 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA AND MARSEILLES.

990 Borodale, Davis—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR GENOA, &C.

788 Asia, Croco—Charles Grendona & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

818 Royal Standard, Kirby—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

960 Aretusa, Lucovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CHINA, &C.

1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

1006 Oriental, Dickinson—B. I. S. N.

NOT FIXED.

1708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
955 Bewick, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Boadicea, Anderson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1883 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.
852 Duna, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
870 Mathew Cay, Bradley—Remington & Co.
769 Richmond, Young—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
873 Tynemouth Castle, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
992 West Stanley, Hynes—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. S. Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
4173 Crocodile, Townsend.
471 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.—Troop ship
303 May Frere, Gutterie
4414 Serapis, Bickford.—Troop ship.

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W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

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Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,905
Do. 1862 .... £300 690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	34 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 8
35	49 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED
IS
UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN,
BECAUSE IT PROVIDES

1. *Government Securities for Assurers, instead of the miscellaneous security of ordinary Companies; this great advantage is provided by the investment in Government paper, in Trustees' names, of the whole of the net premiums paid on each assurance, such fund being strictly hypothecated for that one purpose.*
2. *A Negotiable Promissory Note for each premium, payable "To Bearer," on the death of the Life Assured, or convertible into Cash, at any time, during life time, to the extent of Forty per cent. of the premiums paid.*
3. *If you only pay one premium, and you never pay another, you are still assured, as long as you live, for the value of your first premium.*
4. *Whatever your occupation may be, whether Soldier, Sailor, Traveller, or anything else, you may travel and reside wherever you like, without fines, or extra premium or giving notice to any one, and your Positive Life Assurance remains in force.*

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

TABLE A.—(ANNUAL PAYMENTS.)

Showing the cost of a Positive Government Security Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000 paid for by 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 or 5 Annual Premiums; and also the relative amounts of Positive Notes, purchased by such premiums in each case. With participation in Profits, at the ages of 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60.

Age next Birthday.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	23	8	8	25	15	4	29	12	8
30	28	6	8	31	2	0	35	7	4
40	35	11	4	38	7	4	43	4	0
50	48	5	4	50	8	0	55	2	0
60	73	13	4	74	12	8	78	0	8

Age next Birthday.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	36	6	0	49	14	8	91	1	4
30	42	4	8	57	12	8	105	1	4
40	51	15	4	70	4	0	126	10	0
50	64	7	4	85	5	4	151	6	8
60	86	10	8	108	15	4	184	6	8

Half yearly and Quarterly rates will be seen on reference to the prospectus.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

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Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchan[illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in [illegible] fussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and [illegible] titude and liberality.

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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ...... Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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Directors.
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Frank Jefferson, Esq.
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and
F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. L. S. Bruce.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 13,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,442-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £987,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 249 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

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*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
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2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

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RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.
Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

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N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black. which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

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